THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BRITISH ON WAY TO GENEVA WITH HOPE OF ACCORD

Foreign Minister Denies Britain Is Opposed to Equality of Sea Power

600,000-TON BASIS NEVER MENTIONED

Sir Austen Chamberlain States British Attitude in Speech in Parliament

LONDON, July 27 (AP)—Great Britain has no desire to destroy equality of sea power as between herself and the United States, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Minister, today told the House of Commons, in a statement defending the proposals set forth by the British delegates at the tripartite naval conference at Geneva.

"Despite the efforts of our delegates at Geneva," he said, "serious misapprehensions of the aims of the British Government still prevail in some quarters. His Majesty's Government even has been charged with the desire to destroy that equality of sea power as between the United States and the British Empire, which the Washington conference contemplated—a suspicion for which there is no foundation."

Sir Austen told the House that the British plenipotentiaries who have been consulting the cabinet in London were returning to Geneva to continue the negotiations which it was trusted would reach a successful conclusion.

"Need Be No Difficulty"

In the opinion of the British Government, he said, there need be no difficulty in reaching a temporary arrangement regarding the immediate future of the difficult question of cruiser building.

Answering a question regarding a statement said to have been widely repeated abroad that 600,000 tons in cruisers were demanded by the chief British delegate at the beginning of the conference, Sir Austen said that W. C. Bridgeman, chief of the British delegation had never mentioned the figure 600,000.

Discussing the essential purpose of the Geneva Conference which was called on the invitation of President Coolidge, Sir Austen said:

"The basis of the conference, as we understand it and in the President's own intention, is to reconcile the limitation of armament with national security and that is the only basis for the limitation of armament that can ever be brought to a successful issue.

Question of Limitation

"It is with this principle that they propose to diminish the size and armament of battleships, but to leave unaltered the numbers fixed at Washington.

"It is for this reason also that they suggest limitation in the number and armament of large fighting cruisers on principles similar to those adopted at Washington for battleships. This proposal, like the first, would greatly diminish national expenditures without endangering national security."

"The questions connected with smaller cruisers are of a more complicated character. The strength of the fleets can be stated in figures and prepared with precision. Their primary function is to fight other fleets, and, speaking broadly, they can easily be compared with each other. No such similar way of looking at the subject is possible in the case of small cruisers employed for police purposes in time of peace, and necessary for the protection of lines

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Telephone Service Denied Bootleggers

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, July 27

THE Illinois Bell Telephone Company, serving Chicago and environs, will not knowingly tolerate use of its telephones to carry on bootlegging or other prohibition violations, or gambling, it is stated at the company's offices here.

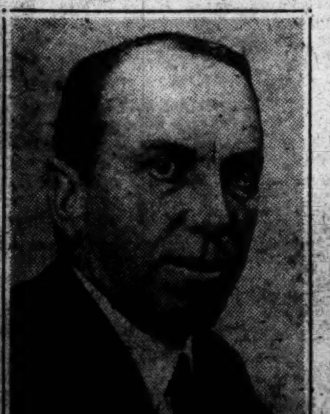
When there is a flagrant, known case of bootlegging, and it is being aided by use of the telephone, the company cuts off service. Its policy is to assist the authorities in preventing law violations.

IRISH WELCOME NEW MINISTER FROM AMERICA

F. A. Sterling's Arrival Places Relations on Completely New Basis

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

DUBLIN, July 27—Commenting today on the arrival in Dublin of Frederick A. Sterling, American Minister to the Free State, the Irish Times says: "His presence is a symbol of



Underwood & Underwood

FREDERICK A. STERLING

dignity conferred on the Free State by Dominion status. His appointment is the logical corollary to the dispatch of a Free State Minister to Washington and places the diplomatic relations on a completely new basis.

"Henceforward matters relating to Irish and American affairs will be discussed directly between Dublin and Washington, without intervention by the British Foreign Office. "The new system, which received official sanction at the Imperial Conference, is an experiment, the success of which depends almost entirely on the maintenance of intimate relations between the British Ambassador and the Dominion ministers in Washington.

"Mr. Sterling is welcomed as the representative of a great nation whose history is bound closely with the history of the Irish people and the success of his important mission is regarded as assured."

MANY FLIGHTS SCHEDULED FOR LATE SUMMER

Six Detroit Airplanes Being Prepared for World-Wide Trips

DETROIT, Mich., July 27 (Special)—Six Detroit-built airplanes are being prepared for flights which will take them over the seven seas into every kind of climate, within a short time.

The first of these, a Buhl Airsedan, is the airplane being used by Auggy Pedlar, Flint pilot, who will carry Miss Mildred Doran, Flint school teacher, as a passenger, in an effort to fly from San Francisco to Honolulu in competition for the Dole Prize of $25,000 offered for the first flight of this kind after Aug. 1.

The next will be the Stinson-Detroit monoplane upon which final building operations are being completed for Paul R. Redfern of Brunswick, Ga., who plans to take off this week for his home town on the first leg of a goodwill flight of approximately 4500 miles to Rio Janeiro, Brazil. This is being financed by the City of Brunswick, to further its prestige in South American trade.

Hopes to Fly Round the World

Edward F. Schlee, president of the Waco Air Service, Inc., has announced that he will start from Detroit in an around-the-world flight in a Stinson monoplane piloted by William Brock between Aug. 5 and 11. This flight, which is financed entirely by Mr. Schlee, is designed to break the established record of 28 days, 14 hours and 36 minutes established with the use of airplanes and practically all other forms of transportation by Edward S. Evans and Linton Wells about a year ago. Only one airplane will be used in covering this around-the-world course of between 18,000 and 20,000 miles and all other forms of transportation will be excluded.

Two Canadian flights employing Stinson monoplanes also are in the stages of final preparation. The first of these will be the first non-stop London-to-London flight, from London, Ont., to London, Eng., about 3850 miles for a prize of $25,000, offered by Charles Burns, of London, Ont.

Canada-England Flight

Another Canadian flight will start from Windsor, Ont., with Windsor, Eng., as its destination, a distance of about 3950 miles. The pilot for this trip, which will be financed by the border cities as a means of popularizing aviation in Canada, will be C. A. Schiller of the Ontario Government patrol service. Phil Wood, brother of "Gar" Wood, builder and racer of motorboats, will be aboard.

A Hess biplane will be used in a flight from Detroit to Wellington, Australia, which is announced for early in August by Frederick A. Giles, a former member of the Australian Air Force, who is now in Detroit making final preparations for this undertaking. The route of the flight is to San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands and thence to Brisbane, Australia, and Wellington, New Zealand. The trip from San Francisco to Hawaii will be in the Dole Prize contest.

All of the airplanes will be equipped with the Wright J-5 engine of the same type used by fliers who have completed recent Atlantic and Pacific flights.

Girl Scouts Open State Camp, 'Four Winds', Near Plymouth

On the shores of Long Pond, between Plymouth and Bourndale, today, Girl Scouts, their leaders and friends, are taking part in an informal, symbolic ceremony, in dedication of "Four Winds," the new State camp of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts. From all over the State, members of this movement have gathered for this day, which is the culmination of many days of hard work, intense planning, and enthusiastic co-operative effort on the part of many volunteer workers.

More than that, however, in the new camp the Massachusetts Girl Scouts have produced what is believed to be the finest center for the instruction of nature lore and the training of Girl Scouts, any where in the East, if not in the United States. It is an unusual camp in the intensity with which engineers, architects, experts along various phases of construction and many Girl Scout leaders have "pooled" their experience and ability to create a model training camp without losing any of the recreational features of a summer vacation center.

Near Training Camp

"Four Winds" it is called, and it is located on 50 acres of land deeded to the Massachusetts Girl Scouts by Mrs. James J. Storrow, on the shores of Long Pond, not far from the larger area where Mrs. Storrow has been largely instrumental in establishing the First National Girl Scout

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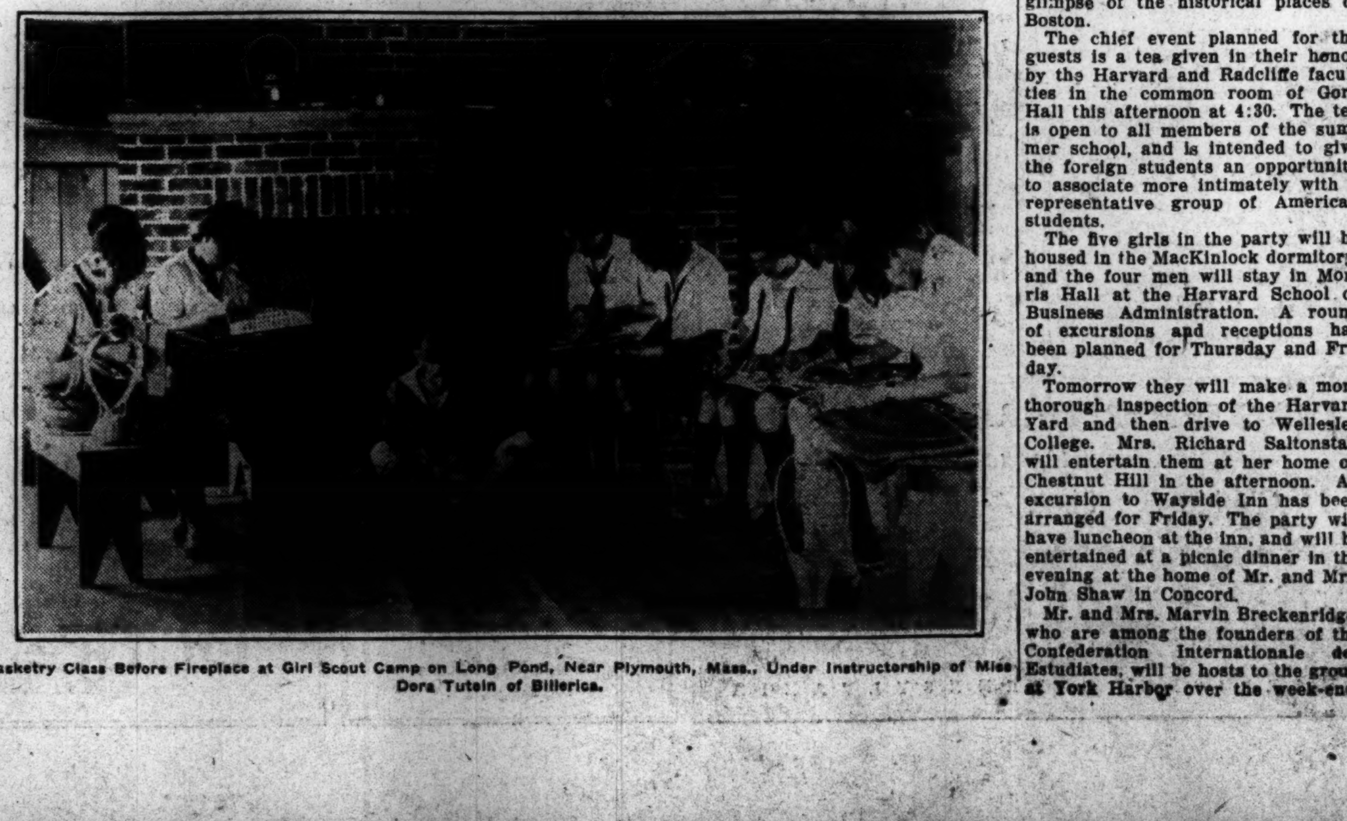
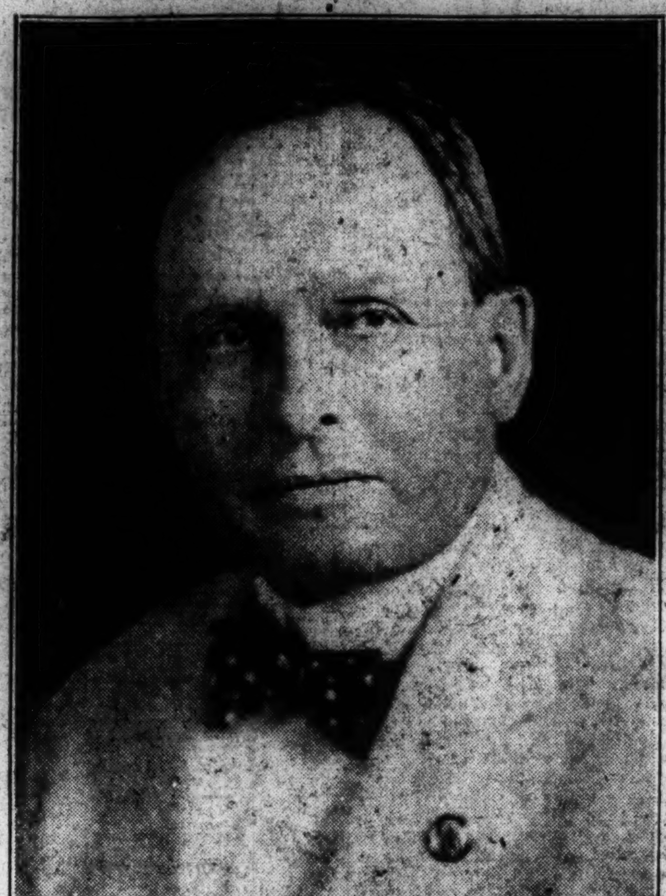
Learning Art of Basket Weaving



Basketry Class Before Fireplace at Girl Scout Camp on Long Pond, Near Plymouth, Mass., Under Instructorship of Miss Dora Tutein of Billerica.

"Dictatorship and Democracy" Will Be Williamstown Topic



DR. HARRY A. GARFIELD — Harris & Ewing

Institute of Politics Gets Under Way With Gathering of Members for Registration—China, Mexico and War Debts to Be Other Subjects

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 27—With the first of the membership of 256 lectors, roundtable leaders, secretaries and members of the Williamstown Institute of Politics gathering in this quiet college town, the seventh session of the institute, which has attracted national attention since its foundation in 1920, is under way here.

The Williamstown Institute of Politics was begun with a view "to creating a more sympathetic understanding of the problems of our own and other nations," and at the start, succeeded in capturing a good part of the post-war interest in international affairs. The idea has proved so popular that many similar "institutes," have been established for the purpose of "impartially exploring the facts underlying international events."

Count Carlo Sforza and the Countess Sforza of Rome are guests at the home of Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College and chairman of the Institute of Politics. Count Sforza, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1920 and Ambassador to France in 1922, heads the list of distinguished Europeans who will address the session between the time of its formal opening July 28 to its close Aug. 25. Dr. Peter P. Reinhold, formerly German Minister of Finance, another speaker, has just arrived in the United States to take part in the institute, and Sir Arthur Willert of the British Foreign Office, the third lecturer, is expected in Williamstown shortly.

Problems for Study

The institute will make a special study this year of the international problems now confronting the world, including the situations in China, South America and Mexico, taking up also questions of international debts, democracy versus dictatorship in Europe, and similar topics. Publicists and statesmen from Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary and other nations are enrolled and will take part in the discussions.

The purpose and methods of the Williamstown Institute have attracted considerable attention and are being duplicated in many parts of the country. A representative of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu, where a session is now going on, came to Williamstown to study the model before the Pacific gathering came together.

An offshoot of the Williamstown Institute is the National Institute of Chemistry, founded by the American Chemical Society and now meeting at Pennsylvania state college. This is in the charge of leading chemists and last year discussed the relation of natural science to world affairs at a Williamstown round table. At the University of New Hampshire at Durham, at the University of California at Berkeley, and at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, similar institutes have also been formed.

Williamstown Model Followed

In general the Williamstown model is followed at other institutes and the effect is believed to be a widespread increase in knowledge and interest on the part of the American public in international and domestic affairs.

Williamstown has three main

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

STUDENT PARTY VISITS HARVARD

Foreign Group Seeks Better Understanding of American Colleges

Harvard University today is host to nine European students representing the Confederation Internationale des Estudiantes. The party, composed of five girls from Great Britain and four men from Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg, and Sweden, is making a tour of friendship throughout the eastern portion of United States for the purpose of promoting good will and a common understanding among the students of European and American countries.

Their immediate object is to become acquainted with American students and familiar with their varying points of view, believing that knowing and understanding each other is an effective method of avoiding international hostility.

David Worcester, member of the Harvard Crimson staff, has been guiding the group around Boston and Cambridge in behalf of Harvard University. Their boat from New York was delayed by fog and they were forced to curtail their trip through Cambridge this morning and forgo attending Harvard summer school classes as they had planned. This afternoon they will be given a glimpse of the historical places of Boston.

The chief event planned for the guests is a tea given in their honor by the Harvard and Radcliffe faculties in the common room of Gore Hall this afternoon at 4:30. The tea is open to all members of the summer school, and is intended to give the foreign students an opportunity to associate more intimately with a representative group of American students.

The five girls in the party will be housed in the MacKinlock dormitory, and the four men will stay in Morris Hall at the Harvard School of Business Administration. A round of excursions and receptions has been planned for Thursday and Friday.

Tomorrow they will make a more thorough inspection of the Harvard Yard and then drive to Wellesley College. Mrs. Richard Saltonstall will entertain them at her home on Chestnut Hill in the afternoon. An excursion to Wayside Inn has been arranged for Friday. The party will have luncheon at the inn, and will be entertained at a picnic dinner in the evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Shaw in Concord.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Breckenridge, who are among the founders of the Confederation Internationale des Estudiates, will be hosts to the group at York Harbor over the week-end.

JAPAN'S POLICY IS EXPLAINED IN TERMS OF NEEDS

Honolulu Conference Hears That Trade Dictates Amity With China

By a Staff Correspondent

HONOLULU, July 27—Japanese foreign policy and its relation to the Nation's internal situation was explained at an Institute of Pacific Relations forum by Yusuke Tsurumi of the Imperial University, Tokyo, who declared Japan's most important relations are with China. This opinion he based on two factors—trade along the Yangtze River and economic rights in Manchuria. Japan especially needs and wants the friendship of China, Mr. Tsurumi pointed out, because its market and raw materials are necessary.

The Japanese attitude toward China has changed from a few years ago when China was not held in high respect, he explained. The speaker cited the 21 demands Japan made in 1915 and said now only four are made, as follows: Japan wants a lease on the Kwantung Peninsula and railway zone in South Manchuria; second, the right to own and lease land in places not yet decided; third, the right to reside, travel and trade in Manchuria; fourth, Sino-Japanese joint operation of Han Yan Pinnan mine.

Mr. Tsurumi recalled that the Shidehara policy which was favorable toward the aspirations of the Chinese was adopted by Baron Tanaka, the present Prime Minister, when the latter gained power. He said Japan opposes the sending of large numbers of troops to China and is against intervention.

Opinion Divided on Russia

In regard to Russia Mr. Tsurumi conceded that Japanese opinion is divided, but maintained that it is no longer antagonistic. He reported a keen interest in Russian literature is apparent but that the influence of the Communists is slight. An attitude of co-operation is sought where possible, he said, to promote mutual trade interests.

Concerning the United States, Mr. Tsurumi said the belief persists in Japan that Americans are trying to work through China to weaken Japan, and this position receives support from the general feeling aroused by the immigration law. He declared that large sections of Japanese society show a particularly keen interest in the United States, due to many American importations and the close and extensive trade relations of the two countries. He expressed a belief that better understanding would be attained with each nation's increasing knowledge of the other, and emphasized the great benefits of the Washington conference of 1921 in this respect.

Japan is losing interest somewhat in Great Britain, partly due to lack of interest in English literature, he reported, asserting at the same time,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Radios and Cars Grow in Kansas Grain Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan., July 27

THERE will be 8000 or 10,000 more radio sets in Kansas farm homes, it is estimated, when the $135,000,000 from this year's crop is collected. Already there are more than 63,000. More than half of the farms have telephone connections, and a census, being taken, is expected to show a gas, oil or steam engine on every fifth farm. Poultrymen arouse their flocks with artificial light in winter and increase egg production 12 to 20 per cent.

Then there are motorcars, an average of more than one to each of the 160,000 farms in the State.

NULLIFICATION MOVE BEATEN IN WISCONSIN

Senate Quickly Votes Down Proposal to Abolish State Enforcement

MADISON, Wis., July 27 (Special)—Wisconsin, the western stronghold of radical wet sentiment, refused to join New York in abolition of state prohibition enforcement machinery when its senate killed a bill, the Polakowski amendment, directed to that end. The vote was 16 to 7, and was taken without debate.

Previous action of the Wisconsin Senate in passing the Duncan bill for repeal of the enforcement code, a bill which Governor Zimmerman vetoed, had given encouragement to wets.

The Polakowski amendment was engrossed and advanced to third reading by a vote of 11 to 10 last week. A number of senators who were in favor of retaining the state prohibition department voted for the repeal amendment, it is reported, with the expectation of later voting against it, taking this course as a way of limiting debate and clearing the way for disposal of the question.

The matter was disposed of yesterday afternoon by a vote of indefinite postponement.

The Wisconsin Senate's decision in favor of state enforcement supplementary to the federal law preserves the unbroken ranks of the agricultural West for support of the national policy. In no other middle or southwestern state has there been any prospect of doing away with state enforcement. The organized wets of Wisconsin have been able to bring the most influence to bear on their Legislature, and they have done this in a state where Democratic strength is small. The result of the last attempt to line the State up with those few which fail to enforce the law on their own behalf gives no encouragement to wet efforts directed toward either of the coming national conventions.

HONEST VOTING IS CALLED FOR BY GOVERNORS

Missouri and Kansas Executives Stress Training Rather Than Laws

MR. PINCHOT OFFERS MODEL LEGISLATION

Gov. Ritchie Proposes "House of Governors" to Obtain Co-operation Between States

By a Staff Correspondent

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 27—Education to develop higher standards of citizenship and the recognition of its responsibilities, greater use of the ballot, and a program of legislation that would considerably revise and restrict the limitations of campaign expenditures, were the three distinct plans offered to the conference of Governors of the states here as the ways and means for combating corruption in elections.

Gov. S. A. Baker of Missouri opened the debate with the declaration that moral integrity is the essential factor in clean elections. He held that "good moral education in the home is more important for clean politics than legislation."

The Missouri executive took the position that as long as there are votes to sell, there will be those who will stoop to purchase them, and that, therefore, vote selling, regardless of its method or guise could only be ended by developing an electorate that would refuse to barter its right of franchise.

Liberty in Calm Deliberation

"It is a popular mistake to suppose that liberty is always born in the fire of battle and the volcanic stress of revolution," Governor Baker declared. "Freedom is conceived in the mature and calm deliberations of thoughtful and honest men and women. It is brought forth in the counsels of the wise and good and it is nurtured and preserved in decent homes. Every good man and woman in this land is the architect of the political future of this nation. Legislative enactments may help but in the final analysis the purity of the ballot is in the integrity of the American voter.

"We must raise a standard of citizenship to which the wise and the honest can repair. There has developed a strong public sentiment favoring the limiting of campaign funds to be expended by political parties and other organizations sponsoring candidates. These tendencies, in the sense that they denote a quickening of public consciousness, are hopeful signs of the times.

"But it will be a sad day for the people of America when we are forced to rely solely on penal statutes for the protection of our free institutions. No law can make men honest, they must sincerely wish to be honest. Political corruption cannot be prevented by merely passing a law. We must look to the moral caliber of our citizens and officials."

Stresses Party Responsibility

Gov. B. S. Paulen of Kansas concurred in the view that education is necessary, but held that the solution of the problem of election frauds would be more apt to be found in developing greater party responsibility, and the wider exercise of the ballot. He also expressed opposition to obtaining these ends by legislation, declaring that he would utilize Governor Baker's suggestion of education to bring about the desired results.

"I am more interested in getting the public to vote and have the political parties responsible for honesty in government than attempting to obtain clean elections and honest candidates by limiting expenditure," he said. "It can't be done by law. It must be done by education. I believe in the primary law, with modifications."

Gifford Pinchot, former Governor of Pennsylvania, whose motion at the Governors' Conference last year was responsible for the discussion of the subject at the current meeting, was invited to address the gathering on the issue. As part of his discussion, Mr. Pinchot submitted a model bill, proposing a three-fold program for curbing campaign expenditures, which he characterized as one of the outstanding dangers in American politics.

Expenses, 10 Cents a Vote

Under his measure, candidates would be limited in expenditures to 10 cents for each vote cast by their party at the last election. It would also require each candidate to appoint a financial agent who would handle all money matters and be responsible for a complete accounting. It would prohibit cash payments, all outlays to be paid by check. The third feature would provide for the forfeiture of any nomination where it was proven that the candidate or his authorized agent violated the law or consented to others' doing so.

The bill is the result of Mr Pinchot's observations and experience in Pennsylvania politics relating particularly to the exposures of the last state primary elections, when a senatorial committee ascertained that hundreds of thousands of dollars were expended. In discussing Pennsylvania political affairs, Mr. Pinchot severely arraigned Andrew Mellon, Secretary of Treasury. Gov. John S. Fisher, present Governor of the State, who was supported by Mr. Mellon at the last election, was present. Mr. Pinchot made no reference to the gubernatorial campaign, and Governor Fisher made no reply.

"If a nation cannot rule itself," Mr. Pinchot said, "I cannot see that it makes much difference whether it is ruled by a foreign tyrant with arms or by a domestic tyrant with

More States See Costs Rise as Economy Proves Illusive

Alabama, Michigan, and Rhode Island Report Upward Trend and See Little Opportunity for Retrenchment

Today THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *publishes the fourteenth installment of the series of articles which are appearing daily in connection with its nation-wide survey of the trend of state and local taxes throughout the United States. Another article tomorrow, which will be accompanied by an interview with Magnus W. Alexander, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, summarizing and interpreting the tax trend, will conclude the series.*

MONTGOMERY, Ala., (Special)—A steady rise in expenditures from more than $7,000,000 to nearly $19,000,000 annually during the 10-year period ending Sept. 30, 1926, has kept pace with an increase in income, in Alabama. The exact figure for disbursements in 1917 is $7,334,815.70, while receipts were, $7,320,642.84. For 1926 the figures are, disbursements $18,833,137.54 and receipts, $19,179,368.53. These amounts are exclusive of federal aid and were paid into the general fund.

At the beginning of 1917 the State carried a regular bonded debt of $9,057,000, which matures from 1950 to 1956. In 1921 this regular bonded indebtedness was reduced to $8,557,000. No reduction of the regular debt has been made since that year.

Alabama has no floating debt. A floating debt of $2,000,000 was paid off in 1915.

Alabama's chief bonded indebtedness is in highways and a state dock project under construction at Mobile. The total bonded debt of the state, including the regular debt of $8,557,000 was $33,357,000 at the close of Sept. 30, 1926. Of this amount $20,800,000 was for highways and $4,000,000 for Mobile port improvement.

Gov. Bibb Graves declares that he favors operating on a combination basis—pay-as-you-go and bonded debt for improvements.

The Legislature, now in session, recently passed an enabling act authorizing the sale of an additional $25,000,000 in road bonds, following ratification of the amendment in April, 1927. None of the bonds of the new issue have been issued, but will be put on the market in the next four years, the interest and principal to be paid from an additional gaso-

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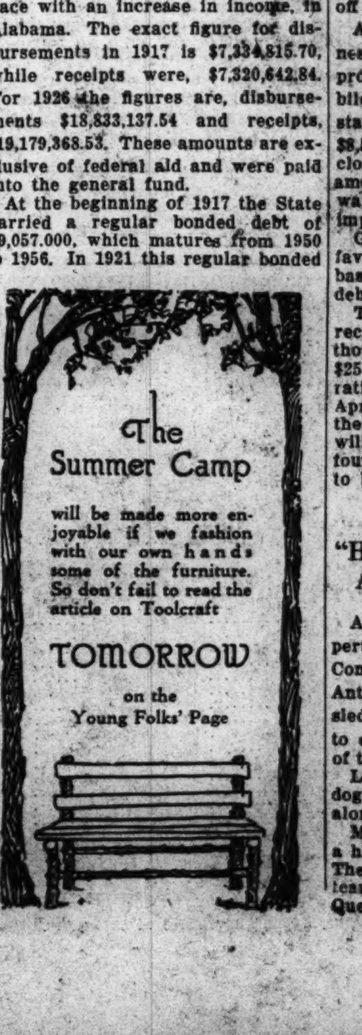


"HUSKIES" WILL GO TO ANTARCTIC WITH BYRD

Arthur T. Walden, dog-team expert, agreed last night to accompany Commander Richard E. Byrd on his Antarctic expedition in charge of the sledge dogs which are to be used to establish bases for the protection of the polar flight being considered.

Leonhard Seppala, noted Alaskan dog-driver, may also be invited to go along.

Mr. Walden plans to take Chinook, a half-breed husky leader, with him. The dog has been in several dog-team races in New Hampshire and Quebec.

stolen votes. To do away with the present supremacy of money in politics is the first political duty and the greatest political problem of the people of the United States."

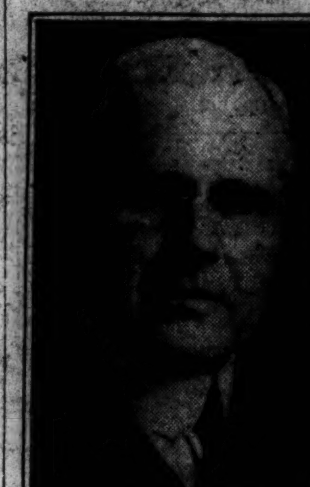
Mr. Ritchie Urges Secretariat

Gov. Fred W. Green, Michigan, was host to the governors and their parties at a banquet Tuesday night. Present also were many prominent Michigan men. Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, one of the speakers, urged the governors to organize what he characterized as "a House of Governors, a league of states, so to speak, with a secretariat and headquarters." This association, he said, acting only in a voluntary and co-operative manner, with its activities representing no legal sanctions or effectiveness, would be able to solve and shape "the solution of many problems that are now seized upon by the Federal Government, often with a show of considerable plausibility."

Governor Ritchie warned of federal encroachment on states rights and advocated the house of governors project as a means of counteracting this trend.

William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, who is chairman of the Chicago Flood Control Conference, spoke on the Mississippi flood issue. He declared there is no need for a special session of Congress at present, and expressed complete confidence in obtaining President Coolidge's co-operation in meeting the relief problems. Although lauding the work of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in organizing relief, Mayor Thompson declared the solving of the problem of flood control should not be left to the Secretary's sole judgment. He criticized Mr. Hoover and the Mississippi River Commission for attempting to estimate the ultimate cost of permanent flood prevention.

Urges Fuller Voting



GOV. BEN S. PAULEN
of Kansas

Asks Clean Elections

GOV. SAM A. BAKER
of Missouri

EVENTS TONIGHT

Public organ recital, Appleton Chapel, Harvard, 7:15.
Free piano recital by Robert Harkness, Oak Square Methodist Church, 7:30.

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Colonial—"Twinkle, Twinkle," musical comedy, 8:15.
Metropolitan — "The Covered Wagon" (film).

Art Exhibits

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday 10 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance through the gallery Tuesdays and Fridays at 11.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m., admission free.
Fogg Art Museum of Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Street, Cambridge, free each week day from 9 until 5, and Sundays from 12 to 5.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BRITISH ON WAY BACK TO GENEVA

(Continued from Page 1)

of communication in time of war. Geographical consideration cannot be rationally ignored.

Theory Inapplicable

"It is to be noted that the sea routes on which Great Britain depends for existence lie largely in narrow waters bordered by other states. This is not the case with the United States whose most important lines of communication lie either on land within her own frontiers, by seas along her own coasts or in great oceans."

Sir Austen asserted that Great Britain was far from claiming the least right to dictate any smaller cruiser policy to other powers, but asserted that anything resembling the permanent formula adopted at Washington for battleships was quite inapplicable for vessels designed for purposes which vary with the geographical and economic position of the powers concerned.

"It becomes more inapplicable when the strength is estimated in terms of gross tonnage without reference to numbers or armament," he said.

The Foreign Minister said that a country which for any reason was obliged to distribute its available tonnage among smaller units would probably be considered by naval experts to be at a permanent disadvantage, compared with one able to adopt a different scheme. "There would be nominal parity," he asserted, "but real inequality."

Position "Unchanged"

W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the British Admiralty, and Viscount Cecil, left for Geneva this morning to participate in a resumption of the naval conference there. They have been in London a week, having come from Geneva to place before the Cabinet a report on the status of the naval parleys and to receive further instructions for their continuance.

Before entraining Mr. Bridgeman said:

"We shall finish our work this time, one way or the other. We are going back after long discussions with the Cabinet, and I think the position is clear. The Government thoroughly discussed the whole situation, and the position of Great Britain remains fundamentally unchanged. I can only say I have just as good hope for a settlement as when we came back."

Lord Cecil remarked: "I am always hopeful, but I regard the position as unquestionably critical."

The delegates are due in Geneva at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

There was general interest in the statement on the British position, which it was announced after a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, would be made in Parliament by Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary.

Press Comments

The Daily Express says in an editorial:

"The British people would not care a button if America built a fleet five times as strong as the British, for they regard an Anglo-American war as impossible and unthinkable. In estimating the naval strength for safeguarding trade routes, the British people never take into account the American Navy, which to them is a possible friend which will be of whatever size and power American interests demand or Congress can be induced to sanction."

The Daily News contends both governments are to blame for allowing their respective admiralties to reduce the discussion on parity to a farce. Of the British share of this blame, it says:

"The British Admiralty never explained to the satisfaction of the United States or British public opinion why it is necessary for Great Britain to carry a cruiser fleet practically equal to the cruiser fleets of all the naval powers combined, while there is not a menace of any kind, on the near or distant horizon. We do not believe the British public will stand for such grotesque extravagance any more than the American public will stand for the grandiose plans of its own naval experts."

Situation Uncertain

GENEVA, July 27 (AP)—The American delegation to the tripartite naval conference was informed today that W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Viscount Cecil, are due back at Geneva from London tomorrow morning.

The situation here continued extremely uncertain today as no intimation has reached the American and Japanese delegations concerning the British attitude on the outstanding problems of the conference, especially the question of 8-inch gun cruisers which the United States insists it must have the right to build.

In some quarters it is thought possible that the British may suggest reaching an agreement on the total tonnage of submarines and destroyers and upon the number of 10,000-ton cruisers which Great Britain, the United States and Japan would be authorized to build, but that the conference would adjourn consideration of the tonnage of other types of cruisers.

This would mean, say American circles, that no total tonnage agreement would be reached on cruisers, but merely upon those auxiliary warships—submarines and destroyers—in which the United States just now possesses superiority. It is regarded as doubtful whether the American delegation would accept such a proposal, chiefly because it is felt that it would tie the hands of the United States in the construction of 10,000-ton cruisers.

Pacific Coast Boy Scouts to Serve as Fire Wardens

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—The State forest service has commissioned 43 Boy Scouts of the Seattle Area Council to serve as fire wardens during the rest of the summer.

Their specific duties include extinguishing all unattended fires, helping educate the public to enjoy the forests with protection to the woods, and to familiarize themselves with and help enforce through education forest protection laws. They are to inform the nearest ranger or district warden of any forest fire or violation of forest laws. They are to remain subject to call for fire-fighting service and to remember at all times to be courteous.

GERMANY IS BUILDING TRANSOCEAN AIR LINER

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—An all-metal air liner, designed for transatlantic service and with accommodations for 100 passengers, is under construction at Friedrichshafen, Germany, by the Dornier Metall Dauten Company, says Frederick Verville, American representative of the company.

The flying boat, its 12 motors developing 7000 horsepower, will weigh 50 tons when fully loaded. The construction cost will be about $250,000.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Probably fair tonight and Thursday, not much change in temperature; local winds, mostly south or southwest.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight, probably local thundershowers this afternoon or tonight in northeastern Massachusetts; Thursday mostly fair, not much change in temperature; gentle winds, mostly south and southwest.

Northern New England: Local thundershowers this afternoon or tonight; Thursday generally fair, not much change in temperature, gentle shifting winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	70	Memphis	76
Atlantic City	72	Montreal	70
Boston	76	Nantucket	72
Buffalo	74	New Orleans	80
Calgary	50	New York	72
Charleston	78	Philadelphia	74
Chicago	72	Pittsburgh	72
Denver	64	Portland, Me.	70
Des Moines	70	Portland, Ore.	56
Eastport	62	San Francisco	62
Galveston	84	St. Louis	74
Hatteras	78	St. Paul	70
Helena	66	Seattle	54
Jacksonville	80	Tampa	80
Kansas City	74	Washington	72
Los Angeles	64		

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:14 p. m.
Thursday, 11:55 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:40 p. m.

CO-OPERATION WITH MEXICO FIXED AS GOAL

Drop "Big Brother" Attitude, Urges Speaker in Debate on Latin-America

DURHAM, N. H., July 27 (Special)—The University of New Hampshire's two-day conference on the Latin-American relations of the United States was brought to a close with definite recommendations of the policy this country should assume in the Mexican oil concession question and toward Latin America as a whole.

Co-operation and not a "big brother" attitude of superiority was the keynote sounded by Clarence R. Williams, head of the department of history at the University of Vermont, in his address, "How to Improve Our Relations With Latin America," delivered late yesterday afternoon at the close of the conference.

"Latin-American nations resent this 'big brother' attitude," Mr. Williams said, "feeling that since they have grown up it is both unnecessary and insulting. To this fact the average American has scarcely awakened. He does not see that unless the Monroe Doctrine and Pan-Americanism are adapted to present conditions, we are moving forward toward a fall in prestige at least.

Fundamental Differences

"Beneath all political and economic questions arising between the United States and Latin America, lie fundamental differences of race and culture. The civilization of the Americas was brought to the New World by two peoples—the Latins of Spain, Portugal and France, and the Teutonic peoples of England, Germany and the Netherlands.

"But while the English settlers learned to rule themselves both politically and religiously, the Latins were politically a component part of an empire, religiously an integral part of an international organization, the Roman Catholic Church. And still Latin-Americans look to France or to Spain as their mother country."

Mr. Williams declared that culturally "The Colossus of the North" was rather looked down upon, and that our assumption of superiority in this respect was regarded as provincial egotism.

"Ignoring differences of race and culture, we likewise forget differences of climate and environment, and would make the customs of the temperate zone the customs of the tropics," he said. "We wish to teach these people the virtues of 'pep' in place of their eternal mañana. We forget what happens in bustling Boston when there comes a prolonged 'hot spell' in midsummer."

Indian Majority Cited

"The majority of the people of Latin America are not Europeans, though, but members of the Indian race, he pointed out. The veneer of European civilization does not destroy the Indian beneath. "And when democracy in this post-war period has so frequently failed in Europe and given place to dictatorships, [illegible] the peon to manipulate the complicated machinery with ability or success?"

"To declare a country a republic does not make it so," he asserted. "To declare that the poor and ignorant must decide the question which concern them by means of the ballot box, does not bestow on them the ability to use it. Nor will revolutions ant must decide the questions which Washington some President or Secretary of State prefers methods more like our own."

"Is it any wonder that Latin America eagerly joins the League of Nations, where her representatives, by clever political leadership of their bloc, have gained more than their proportion of elective offices? Our Pan-Americanism and the Monroe Doctrine have hitherto been respected by the League, for the powers of Europe have no wish for a quarrel on this ground with their creditor."

In concluding his address, Mr. Williams said that the time had come when the United States must replace with co-operation the old, unequal relationships hitherto held with Latin America. "It should be a co-operation based on intelligent knowledge, sympathetic understanding, and sincere respect," he said. "When two nations know and like each other, political problems may be solved without friction."

American Policy Discussed

William R. Shepherd, who was a member of the First Pan American Congress, closed the morning session of the conference with an address on "The American Policy Toward Mexican Oil and Concessionary Regulations," which drew from Isaac J. Cox, who was presiding at the session, the remark, "Ladies and gentlemen, you have just listened to an example of history in the making."

The basic legal question involved in the oil question, Mr. Shepherd said, is whether or not it is just to apply the nationalization provisions of the Mexican Constitution of 1917 to properties from which oil was extracted prior to 1917.

The basic moral question involved in the oil controversy, he continued, is whether a foreigner resident in Mexico should demand and expect privileges greater than those accorded natives, and whether a man going into a turbulent country should not be prepared to take risks. "Although when a man does accept such risks," he said, "and renunciates all diplomatic protection, that man's country is not affected in its international relations because of such renunciation."

International Law Issue

"It has been said that international law has been seriously flouted by Mexico," stated Mr. Shepherd, "but can we or any other nation question the right of Mexico to make its own Constitution and enact its own laws, although when Mexico seizes the property of aliens without proper compensation it does become a matter for international consideration?"

"The objections to arbitration," said Mr. Shepherd, "are these: If the oil laws are regarded by the Mexican Supreme Court as nonconfiscatory, there remains nothing to arbitrate. If, on the other hand, they are not so regarded, there is a place for arbitration. What then remains to arbitrate? Certainly not the right of the Mexican Government to enact laws.

"The Department of State of this country maintains that the laws are confiscatory and retroactive in effect. Mexico says no, but does not deny that material loss has been involved. She does say, however, that ample compensation will be allowed. What the oil companies want is not compensation, but rather a retention of their rights which they legally acquired prior to May 1, 1917."

MR. EDISON GETS AID FOR RUBBER

Nation to Assist Him in Exhaustive Search for New Sources

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 27—Development of rubber that can be produced in the United States has been the subject of an investigation by Thomas A. Edison, on a visit to Washington to confer with officials of the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture. He was accompanied by experts from his laboratories in East Orange, N. J.

Mr. Edison asked both departments to furnish him with a compilation of all rubber plants grown for commercial purposes. Up to the present time, Mr. Edison has experimented largely with cryptostegia, rubber extracted from a vine grown in Madagascar, the only plant other than guayule, grown largely in Mexico, that can be harvested with machines.

Mr. Edison desires to work on other flora with the hope of developing a rubber plant that can be transplanted to and cultivated in the warmer sections of the United States on a commercial scale.

The Department of Commerce has taken cognizance of Mr. Edison's experiments and is desirous to co-operate with him, rubber being second only to silk in the raw materials for which the United States must depend upon foreign sources of supply. Agents of the department in foreign fields will be asked to collect data for Mr. Edison.

William A. Taylor, chief of the bureau of plant industry, Department of Agriculture, said, after talking with Mr. Edison, that the inventor desires to try out every plant that may reasonably be expected to contain rubber in sufficient quantity and of satisfactory quality to warrant planting for commercial use. Practically all the world's supply of rubber is obtained from one type, but there are hundreds of species of plants that contain rubber or something closely resembling it, few of which have been commercially utilized.

MR. CAPPER TO PRESS UNIVERSAL DRAFT BILL

FORT RILEY, Kan., July 27 (AP)—The universal draft bill sponsored by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, will be reintroduced at the next session of Congress and "pressed for early passage," the Senator told the Kansas department of the American Legion in convention here. He predicted the measure would "eventually be enacted."

"The bill proposes to draft the Nation's dollars," explained Mr. Capper, "as well as its man-power, and take the profit out of war. It would curb the jingoes and avert a hasty declaration of war on our part because a war would be everybody's war."

FRENCH WARN RUSSIA TO CURB RED ACTIVITIES

Success of Economic Arrangements Said to Depend on Proper Behavior

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 27—Just because France is anxious for a rapprochement of peoples and unwilling to consider the suggestion that it should break off relations with Russia, it has been decided quietly to protest against certain Russian intrigues.

Jean Herbette, French Ambassador to Moscow, has, after a visit to Paris, rejoined his post. During his stay in France he conveyed his own impressions to the President, the Prime Minister, and the Foreign Minister, and received from them their views about the Russian enigma. Further, M. Herbette, departing from strict diplomatic usage, consulted all kinds of representative Frenchmen connected with commerce, industry and the press.

Calls on Tchitcherin

With a full knowledge of French sentiment, which would have a continuance of normal friendly contacts but is resentful of ommunist propaganda directed from Moscow, M. Herbette immediately saw Georgi Tchitcherin, the Soviet Foreign Minister. He informed Mr. Tchitcherin that France was unable to tolerate but is resentful of Communist propagandists and the Soviet Embassy. He gave an account of his conscientious inquiry, with the conclusion that French public opinion was becoming restive, and that if the present conversations concerning debts and economic arrangements are to lead to any result it is necessary to repress the improper activities of Russian officials.

The Matin demands today that a formal protest should be made. The judgment in the espionage case has disturbed public opinion. Not much serious attention was at first given to the allegation that Communist spies were working on behalf of the Soviet Government. But in sentencing eight Communists to various terms of imprisonment, the president of the Paris correctional court declared that since 1924 a regular system of espionage was connected with Communist organizations.

Reds Obtain Details

It is one thing to propagate political doctrines. It is another to send to Russia military and other secrets. According to the court decision Moscow employed Communists to obtain details regarding the fabrication of arms necessary for the defense of France, and whole legally constituted groups of workers were consciously or unconsciously betraying their own country.

Humanité denounces this finding as dictated by political motives. endeavors to show that the prese anti-Russian movement is part o the great world oil war. Between the two principal groups, Standard on the one side and the Royal Dutch Shell on the other, there is a quarrel concerning purchases of Soviet oil which the Russian Government confiscated. France is particularly interested in the oil controversy because it is dependent for its oil supplies on these two groups.

Democracy Aided by Artificial Silk

Woman Chemist Says Synthetic Fibers Will Meet All Needs

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., July 27 (AP)—By placing artificially produced textile fibers on the market at low price, more has been done in the direction of making a democracy of all peoples of the world than by any other single agent, Prof. Pauline B. Mack of the Pennsylvania State College said in an address before the Chemical Institute.

Modern women should not be disturbed at all if the supply of natural textile fibers were entirely cut off, she asserted.

"The creative chemist has produced synthetic fibers suitable for the production of textile fabrics of unusual artistic beauty," Mrs. Mack said, "and dresses for every conceivable occasion can be made entirely of manufactured materials."

During the address Miss Elizabeth Wagner of Morgantown, W. Va., a member of the institute, was presented as a model clad in synthetic materials, the dress, sleeves, lace, orange blossoms, stockings, slippers, beads consisting of artificial fabrics. The entire costume cost less than $25.

AIRDROME SITE SELECTED

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., July 26 (AP)—The site of a huge airdrome for concerns operating transatlantic mail and passenger air lines has been selected here by a representative of the Stinson Air Corporation of Detroit, it became known here. The Stinson agent, an aviator of 15 years' experience, arrived here three days ago and has been conducting his survey of possible sites since.

FIRE INSURANCE RATE CRITICIZED

..yor Says Losses Have Been Reduced Here and Asks Companies to Act

Mayor Nichols conferred today at the State House with Wesley E. Monk, the Fire Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, relative to possible action on the part of the city to bring about a reduction in the fire insurance rates in Boston, which the Mayor says are too high.

Mayor Nichols said, referring to his conference with the commissioner, that he had already taken up the matter with the board of fire insurance underwriters and told them as he had told Mr. Monk that the rates were unreasonable here.

"There have been rumors that the rates are to be raised even higher," he continued, "but I understand that these have originated in the towns and cities outside of Boston, and I expressed a sincere hope to the fire underwriters that they were untrue."

Decrease In Fire Losses

Mayor Nichols said that he had pointed out to them that Boston, through its fire prevention and reorganization of the fire department program, had decreased fire losses by $1,000,000 as compared with those of last year.

The fire underwriters disputed these figures, the Mayor said, but admitted that their own figures showed that losses had been reduced by $250,000.

He said that he believed the city's estimate to be accurate, and that he had told the fire underwriters that some appreciation should be shown for the work the city has done in this direction by a reduction of rates. It had been claimed, however, that while this record was good it should be extended over a period of years before talk of a reduction was done, and that as compared with other large cities the per capita losses in Boston are high.

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BRITISH MINERS TO PRESS FOR NATIONALIZATION

Federation Adopts Proposal for Reconstruction of Coal Industry

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

SOUTHPORT, Eng., July 27—The Miners' Federation conference, after consideration in private, adopted the proposal for reconstruction of the British coal industry submitted in the special report of its executive.

Some opposition had been expected from the militant minority movement section, but the delegates to the conference unanimously decided to "organize a campaign in favor of the nationalization of mines and minerals, based on the coal and power report placed before the same commission, so as to secure for workmen a decent standard of living in a basic industry, on which the prosperity of the country largely depends."

Not Against Reorganization

The nationalization proposals thus revived are those rejected last year by the royal commission referred to, which, it will be recalled, described them in its report as "vast and hazardous," adding as regards their contents, "we perceive grave economic dangers and we find no advantages which cannot be attained as readily or more readily in other ways."

The fact that the conference, in these circumstances, strongly reaffirmed the belief that a solution of the coal problem can only be found in nationalization may appear puzzling to people outside the industry. The position is that while the campaign for nationalization will be continued, the federation executive is also authorized not to oppose reorganization under the existing system of ownership, but endeavor to secure the greatest benefits possible for the miners in what is to be regarded as the transition period.

Mining Pension Scheme

The conference adopted unanimously the resolution moved by Frank Varley, asking the executive to prepare a scheme for pensions for miners from a fund to be established inside the coal industry. Mr. Varley commended a study of the German mining pension scheme, under which miners over 60 may retire on an allowance up to 120 marks a month, or 30s. a week. He said if such a scheme had been established in Britain it would now be possible for over 50,000 miners to retire with some comfort, which would substantially mitigate hardship and unemployment. The proposal is that the miners and owners should contribute jointly to the industry fund.

After the executive has prepared the scheme it will be submitted to the owners for consideration and possibly the Government will be asked to help.

PRESIDENT EXPECTS CITY AIRPORT WOR

RAPID CITY, S. D., July 27 (AP)—Cities and towns are expected by President Coolidge to take the initiative in building their own airports while the government devotes its attentaon to the development of aviation itself.

It is the hope of the President that every municipality will be able in the near future to establish an air base. With aviation going ahead as it is, he believes the airports will be a necessity. He is ready to permit the use of the army and navy flying fields in Washington for an airport there but he thinks the Capital City should have an air base of its own and in this respect he is ready to co-operate.

PRINCE'S OTTAWA CALL NOW FULLY SCHEDULED

OTTAWA (Special Correspondence)—From their arrival in Ottawa on Tuesday, Aug. 2 until their departure on the evening of Aug. 4, the Prince of Wales, his brother Prince George, Stanley Baldwin, the British Prime Minister, and their party will be kept busily engaged in attending the ceremonies and functions prepared for them. The first day includes a formal reception on Parliament Hill, where the visitors will be received by the Governor-General of Canada, the Prime Minister, the Mayor of Ottawa and the Chief Justice; a luncheon and garden party at Government House; and a government dinner and reception in the Houses of Parliament.

The second day Mr. Baldwin will address the members of the Canadian Club at luncheon; in the afternoon the Prince of Wales will unveil the memorial altar in the memorial chamber of the Peace Tower, and the Laurier monument in front of the East Block; afterward visiting the World's Poultry Congress, and dining at Government House. The third day the British Prime Minister and Mrs. Baldwin will lunch at Laurier House with W. L. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, who will also be host to Their Royal Highnesses at dinner that evening. Following a reception at the Country Club the party will entrain for Brockville.

Isaiah XI:6

Kingfield, Me.
Special Correspondence

UNTIL her sixth month the kitten had never seen a mouse. And the mice had never seen a cat, for the mother mouse had brought up her brood of little pussy-willow buds in what had been a deserted and untenanted cottage during the babyhood of her offspring.

So when the kitten was brought by her mistress and allowed to lie on the rug before the newly laid fire in the newly swept cottage, she looked with wonder on the mite of animated fur with beady eyes that crept from under the cupboard door and advanced slowly toward her.

The interest was mutual. The mouse primly advanced with a "You-sure-are-a-mighty-big-mouse" attitude, and the kitten slowly went to meet it with the benevolent attitude of a big boy to a little boy with whom he wishes to be friendly, though slightly patronizing too.

There ensued a merry little game of tag—nothing rough and the claws of the kitten remained sheathed in her little pink pugs. It was a great deal more fun than chasing after her ball, for this thing ran without having to be pushed, and besides it was alive. That it was fun was evidenced by the fact that the mouse stayed in the open and did not seek shelter under the cupboard door.

But the kitten had not had her nap, and with the inconsequence of healthy youth gave up the sport, stretched herself on the hearthrug and went sound asleep. The mouse disappeared beneath the cupboard door.

In a moment it returned with a brother. Together they approached the fluffy thing before the fire. They circled round a couple of times and then drew close and made a careful examination of the wondrous creature who was so friendly. The newcomer sniffed the silky fur, while the first mouse, more bold from her earlier experience, climbed onto the kitten and poked an inquisitive little nose into a satin ear. The kitten opened languorous eyes, stretched her paws and drew a mouse up close and tenderly licked it. The golden eyes blinked, and closed; the paws relaxed. The kitten was fast asleep. Then the mice withdrew to their beds somewhere in the mysterious recesses back of the cupboard wall.

JAPAN'S POLICY IS EXPLAINED

(Continued from Page 1)

however, that he does not see any serious problems existing between Britain and Japan. Mr. Tsurumi said there has been some increase in Socialistic literature among the youth of Japan which tends to alienate America and Britain from their affections but held that this was only pasing fancy and would have no serious results.

Unemployment Problem

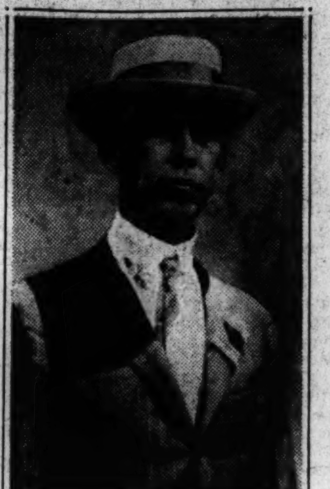
Among internal problems, he said, one of the most serious is unemployment. Operation of the new enfranchisement law which goes into effect May 10, 1928, is awaited with interest as it is expected to reveal the attitude of the people toward internal problems.

Dr. Shiroshi Nasu, professor of land economy in the Imperial University, speaking on the topic "Industrialism in the Far East," said stabilization in China will make a great change in the entire Pacific area because it will make available a great volume of cheap labor. This, he said, may work a hardship on the industries of Japan. As a remedy he suggested furthering the co-operative movements now in existence whereby both the agriculturists and industrialists of Japan have organized to buy and sell on a better basis and he said that when China is stabilized, this movement can be extended to include the Chinese. Thus the two peoples could work together for their best interests.

He cited the fact that there are now 14,000 co-operative locals with a membership of 3,000,000 and 4000 peasant organizations with 340,000 members. These groups are doing a great work, he asserted.

Ivy Lee of New York spoke on "Public Opinion and International Relations," declaring that "The people of the world now insist on having a voice on world issues, particularly those which might lead to war. People are so interested internationally that statesmen no longer have unrestricted rights to act.

"Public opinion today is proving that even large nations must conform to the views of the people of the world." Mr. Lee cited the starting of the World War as a sample of personal acts without public consent and expressed the belief that such actions are impossible today. Legitimate educative means for more adequately informing the people on the acts and views of their governments were urged as an aid in maintaining peace.



F. C. ATHERTON
Leader of the Hawaiian Delegation to the Institute of Pacific Relations and Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE
Chancellor of McGill University, Montreal, and a Speaker at the Institute of Pacific Relations.

CLARENCE CHAMBERLIN INDIFFERENT TO MEDAL

UNION CITY, N. J., July 27 (AP)—Because his transatlantic flight was "solely for commercial and scientific purposes," Clarence D. Chamberlin has expressed himself as unwilling to join any of the Nation's reserve forces in order to qualify for the distinguished flying cross, which President Coolidge said would be awarded if possible. Mr. Chamberlin was guest at a Kiwanis luncheon here when informed of the President's wishes.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Eldona L. Randall, Fulton, N. Y.
F. S. Randall, Fulton, N. Y.
Herman Randall, Fulton, N. Y.
Carnie Lee Randall, Fulton, N. Y.
Emma J. Lee, Fulton, N. Y.
John C. Spoerl, Cumberland, Md.
Miss Ida B. Brandler, Cumberland, Md.
Charles H. Brandler, Cumberland, Md.
Walter W. Brandler, Cumberland, Md.
Sara H. Hall, Akron, O.
O. L. Hall, Akron, O.
Mary O'Kegrice, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. H. L. Allen, New Castle, Pa.
Mrs. Billy Carmen Isel, Modesto, Calif.
Billy Carmen Isel, Modesto, Calif.
Billy Carmen Isel Jr., Modesto, Calif.
Naomi Bell Isel, Modesto, Calif.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Steiermann, New York City.
Cordelia T. Baker, Frankfort, Ky.
Mrs. Retta H. McMullin, Grand Junction, Colo.
Mrs. F. Vettel, New York City.
Mrs. D. Conlaly, New York City.
R. Dean Avise, New York City.
Mrs. Alma Yocum, Allentown, Pa.
Miss Mazie Hoover, Allentown, Pa.

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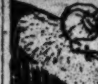

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Shopping for Kangaroo or Emu Is Easy, Zoo Director Asserts

Even Elephant or Kittiwake Is Small Problem If You Know Your Market, Says New Chicago Garden Head—Seeks Keepers Who Understand Animals

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—To go shopping for a kangaroo or a kittiwake, an elephant or an emu, presents less of a problem to the experienced zoo man than buying a pair of shoes does to many a woman. So says E. H. Bean, director of Chicago's new zoological gardens under construction near Riverside, Ill. And Mr. Bean has a right to speak, for he has been entrusted with the task of stocking 200 acres of park with animals rare and wild, probably the largest single order ever given a zoological garden director.

"If you wanted an African lion," he said, "I could order one for you and have it shipped and delivered to your office inside of 30 days."

Mr. Bean, who was formerly director of the Milwaukee Zoological Gardens, knows where to find the dealer who handles the animals he wants, whether he be in the United States or on the edge of the African jungle, a professional animal merchant or a sailor on a tramp steamer. "I've picked up a lot of addresses in 30 years," he modestly explained.

Reptiles by the Yard

If Mr. Bean wants to buy reptiles, and he will soon be in the market for them, he gets in touch with a picturesque character on the Mexican border. A letter addressed simply to "Snake King, Brownsville, Tex.," will bring a reply signed "Rattlingly yours," and a list of the market price of snakes at so much a yard, more if the reptile is a self-feeder and doesn't need to be coaxed to eat.

Sailors, foreign consuls, tourists and even missionaries are counted upon to help stock the home-town zoo with animal guests from remote lands.

"Sailors sometimes pick up strange animals as pets," said Mr. Bean. "They bring home rare birds, monkeys, almost anything. Collectors usually have some representative at the ports where these sailors land to buy any animal that looks valuable.

"Then there are always people traveling who see pet animals and buy them. Our trouble now is to handle such gifts before our equipment is ready. Already we have been offered elephants, tigers and polar bears from interested persons. It will be six years before the gardens are finished, but at the end of that time we can take care of anything that creeps, crawls or flies."

Trading is another method of stocking parks and an important one. A younger generation of American-born beasts has grown up and many zoological garden directors can offer rare animals for exchange. It has become the practice of park directors to list animals, they want to sell, also those they want to acquire. Mr. Bean, as chairman of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, corresponds with 170 park men and gets out a list for exchange.

Wanted: One Spoonbill Duck

So now when a director finds himself with an extra antelope he lists it, stating, perhaps, that he is in the market for a spoonbill duck. Or like the director of the National Zoological Gardens, he may simply inform the zoological world that he has 12 too many Ceylon fresh water terrapin and await orders.

Yes, stocking a zoo is the smallest part of a director's job, insists Mr. Bean. The big tasks are constructing it for the comfort of the animals, then taking proper care of your tenants after they arrive. This is an art not written in books. The matter of supplying the guests with properly balanced rations, tempting and tasteful, is one of the most difficult tasks.

"You can't say to a man, throw this animal three bananas, a slice of bread and an orange," explained the director. "You have to vary the diet from day to day, for sometimes an animal wants more, sometimes less." Because an understanding of animals is required for success in this work, Mr. Bean is choosing his keepers with care, seeking to get men who know animals rather than those who boast circus or carnival experience. His son Robert Bean, now director of the San Diego Zoological Gardens, is to be his assistant.

"He was just about raised in zoological gardens since he was two years old," said his father. "He studied zoology at the University of Wisconsin but that isn't what makes him successful with animals. It requires long experience, nothing else will do."

The Chicago gardens are being built on plans considered especially humane, with bars eliminated to a great extent, a system of moats taking their place.

BALCHEN TAKES FIRST CITIZENSHIP PAPERS

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Bernt Balchen, the Norwegian pilot who landed Commander Byrd's plane, America, safely near Ver-sur-Mer, has formally given up King Haakon for President Coolidge.

The young flier received his first citizenship papers in the Federal Building yesterday afternoon. He said he would like to have them when he accompanies Commander Byrd on his proposed flight to the South Pole. The flier came to America June 23, 1926.

AIRPLANES TO PATROL FORESTS

EUGENE, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—Forest patrol by airplanes will be used in Eugene this summer and Capt. W. J. Chamberlain, army reserve flier and Lieut. E. E. Garbutt, with two mechanics will be stationed here, according to announcement.

WILLIAMSTOWN INSTITUTE OPEN

(Continued from Page 1)

methods of approaching world problems; evening lectures open to the public; roundtables at which a restricted group takes up a special problem; and general conferences of the whole institute membership. The latter are noted for lively and often heated discussions between representatives of different national viewpoints. the picturesque element involved in such clashes has appealed to American editors who have found it makes excellent "copy" with the result that international problems have increasingly found their way into the press.

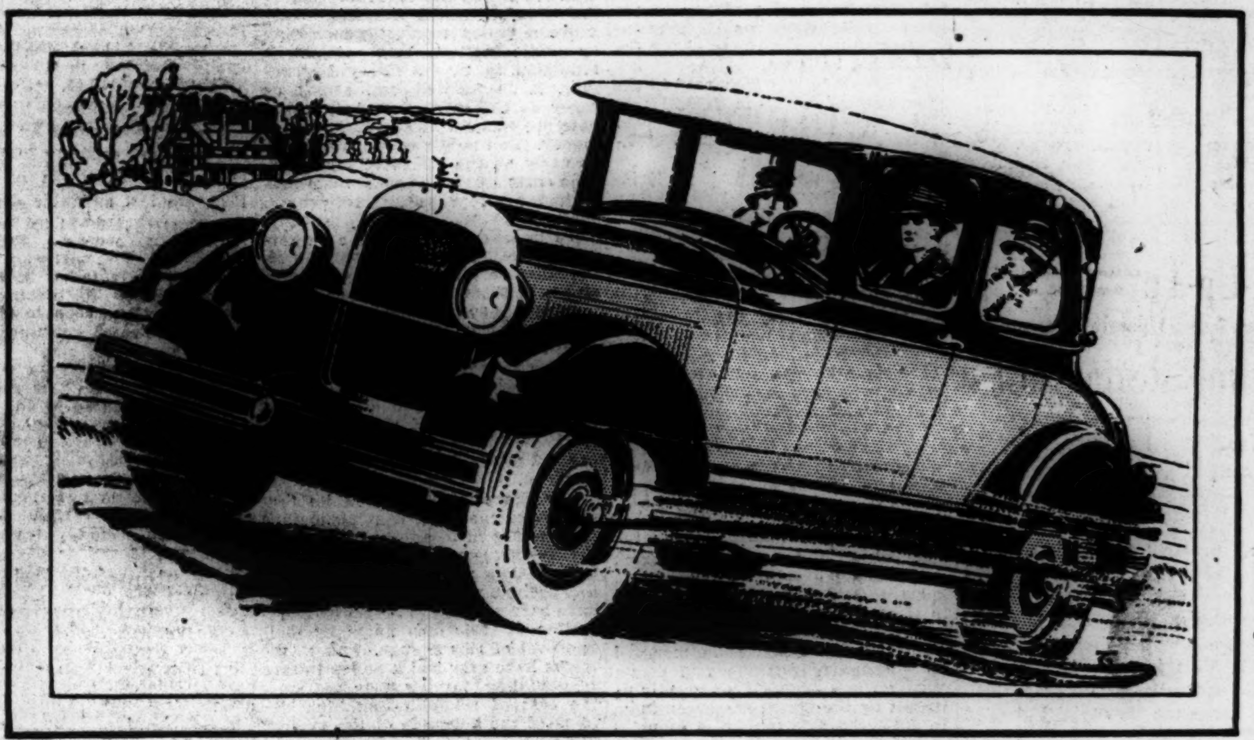
The institute membership this year takes its meals in the college commons in Currier Hall instead of in the Gymnasium, where previous sessions have dined, but which is now being enlarged. Returning members found many of the college buildings that for years have been covered by yellow paint now revealed in heir original red brick as a result of sand blasting. Otherwise the aspect of the little college town that has given the nation the "Williamstown idea," of impartiality in studying international affairs appears unchanged.

MARINES HELP REPEL ATTACK IN NICARAGUA

MANAGUA, Nicar., July 27 (AP)—United States marines and Nicaraguan constabulary have again come under the fire of the irregular forces of General Sandino. One marine and several of the constabulary were wounded.

The skirmish occurred near San Fernando, about 20 miles from Ocotal. An attempt was made by Sandino to ambush Major Floyd's troops and nearly succeeded. But good handling of his troops prevented this and enabled him speedily to rout the attacking forces.

STUDEBAKER



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EXPERT TO PLAN RESTORATION OF CENTRAL PARK

H. W. Merkel, Forester, Will Say How $1,000,000 Shall Be Employed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The restoration of Central Park has been brought a step nearer by the employment of one of the country's leading foresters, Herman W. Merkel, superintendent of the Westchester County Park Commimssion, to prepare a report on the rehabilitation needs of the park together with estimated costs of this work.

Announcement of this step has been made by Walter R. Herrick, recently appointed park commissioner for Manhattan by Mayor James Walker. The appointment of Mr. Herrick followed an appropriation of $1,000,000 by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to be used in the restoration of the park.

"Commissioner Herrick made an investigation," the announcement said, "as to the experts who would be qualified to undertake a complete and detailed survey of what would be necessary to put Central Park in the condition planned by its original landscape architects. He realized that the original landscaping of Central Park was as beautiful, if not more so, than any other park in the country, so that it needs in no way a change or an improvement upon the original landscaping features, but required the judgment of a man who, from actual practical experience, not only was familiar with landscape forestry, but had the requisite knowledge to plan and carry out what might be called a curative program."

The chief credit for the beautification of the New York Zoological Society Park and the Bronx River Parkway was given to Mr. Merkel by Commissioner Herrick. "The result of Mr. Merkel's work speaks for itself," he continued. "He is recognized very generally as one of the greatest experts in this line, and is frequently called upon in an advisory and consulting capacity."

Mr. Merkel's report will be submitted to a special committee appointed by Mayor Walker consisting of the president of the Board of Aldermen, the Comptroller and the president of the Borough of Manhattan. The proposed plan of restoration will be made public then.

A Heavy Drain on the Reservoir

MORE STATES SEE COSTS RISE AS ECONOMY PROVES ILLUSIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

line tax of two cents per gallon. Alabama's gasoline tax now totals four cents per gallon.

A comparison of several of the principal items of expenditure shows that $10,250,000 was spent for highways in 1926 and no expenditure for roads in 1917. In 1926 educational expenditures reached $6,000,000, and in 1917 it was $1,585,983. Eleemosynary institution expenses in 1926 totaled $1,283,261, which more than doubled the amount expended in 1917. Expenditures for the board of health in 1926 totaled $245,000, as compared with $25,000 in 1917.

The statement showing the general revenue and disbursements for 10 years is as follows:

	Receipts	Disbursements
1917	$7,320,642.84	$7,334,816.70
1918	8,066,281.89	8,079,145.42
1919	8,183,758.94	8,089,490.60
1920	11,508,163.31	11,480,193.19
1921	12,440,086.31	11,817,779.73
1922	13,251,165.10	13,373,178.38
1923	13,438,979.18	14,192,287.28
1924	16,494,155.85	16,754,190.21
1925	18,212,897.30	18,103,744.67
1926	19,179,368.53	18,833,137.54

The present administration has requested the Legislature to pass a revenue bill which will allow $4,000,000 annual increase for the next four years, most of the money to be spent for education. The revenue bill, as drafted and passed, however, will bring almost double the amount requested, according to estimates of those close in touch with state affairs.

The per capita tax has more than doubled in Alabama on the general revenue alone and exclusive of the automobile and gasoline taxes. In 1917 the per capita tax figured on a basis of an estimated 2,175,000 population was approximately $3.36. Three years later with a population of 2,358,993 the per capita tax has reached $4.92. In 1926 with an estimated population of 2,500,000 the per capita tax was approximately $7.67.

Institutional Expenses Mount Higher in Michigan, Demanding Large Revenue

LANSING, Mich. (Special)—Michigan requires a total revenue in the present of $96,267,306. This is $91,124,256 more than was required about 20 years ago. In 1905 the total expenditures for the State were $5,143,047. This increase in two decades is approximately 20 times.

But while the vast total expended in 1926 went to accomplish purposes in the State, yet the people of the State have a mental reservation as to two of the large items. It is a tacit understanding that the cost of building and maintaining the State's new highway system should not be charged against the cost of government.

Disbursements to the highway department in 1926 were of a total of $22,043,000. There is another large item that it is felt should not be reckoned against the cost of government. That is the primary school money paid to the various counties for the support of the elementary schools. This fund is derived from special lands set apart for the purpose when the State was new.

Costs Move Upward

The total return to the primary school fund today is $15,395,000. The expenditures for highway, with the sum turned back for elementary school, total $37,438,000. This taken from the total expense for the State, given for 1926 as $96,267,306, leaves $53,684,000 that must be regarded as the running expenses of the State. This expense is easily ten times the total expense of 20 years ago.

Michigan's total expenditures, for the years indicated, were:

	Expenditures	Receipts
1905	$5,143,047	$6,790,966
1910	12,538,233	15,026,117
1915	16,536,166	26,112,241
1916	17,927,106	30,505,336
1917	20,819,170	32,639,550
1918	23,492,796	37,052,163
1919	26,551,763	39,711,505
1920	39,981,589	48,926,554
1921	55,126,924	49,901,044
1922	94,192,514	103,072,192
1923	85,462,782	88,499,301
1924	88,450,070	86,780,809
1925	96,267,306	90,067,959
1926	92,197,346	94,519,473

Why the expense of state administration, aside from special matters like highway building and the soldier bonus payment, keeps mounting is revealed by the increased cost of conducting the state institutions. The number of these institutions has increased. But take the institutions of long standing and a glance at the sums appropriated for their maintenance shows why the total for the State must be large.

In 1905 there was disbursed to the University of Michigan $759,957; in 1910, $1,406,000; in 1915, $2,282,038; in 1920, $4,831,211; in 1925, $5,633,562.

For the state hospital at Kalamazoo there was paid in 1905 the sum of $370,393; in 1910, $391,126; in 1915, $235,008; in 1920, $818,487; in 1925, $888,556.

For the state prison at Jackson there was paid in 1905, $287,984; in 1910, $597,910; in 1915, $1,946,300; in 1920, $1,630,317; in 1925, $3,580,016.

Insitutional Expenses High

For state highways there was expended in 1905 $30,000; in 1910, $142,000; in 1915, $992,210; in 1920, $10,660,317; in 1925, $29,587,328.

The figures with respect to the four institutions listed above do not represent a net cost to the State, for in respect to some of them, notably the state prison, there is a return from the industrial side of the prison, but the totals do indicate how the total cost of operation has unavoidably increased.

But though totals have mounted up amazingly, still the real estate taxpayer has not suffered greatly as judged by the per capita accounting. In 1905, the rate per $1000 of valuation was $2.45, the tax per capita was $1.53 and the total was $3,869,000. In 1910, the rate per thousand was $2.73, the per capita was $1.68 and the total, $4,729,000. In 1915, the rate was $3.46, the per capita $3.38, and the total $9,507,000. In 1920, the rate was $3.86, the per capita $4.74 and the total $17,378,000. In 1925, the rate was $2.42, the per capita $4.85 and the total $17,800,000. These figures refer to the specific tax on real property. Corporation taxes are not included in the showing.

In respect to Michigan cities, their financial statistics are not made readily available outside their own confines, but in many of them an excess of expenditures over receipts is indicated. Battle Creek is indicated as the only city among those of 50,000 to 100,000 which decreased increased its indebtedness in 1925 by $77,000, Kalamazoo by $153,000, Jackson by $645,000, Lansing by $532,568, Saginaw by $235,000, Flint by $3,532,000, Grand Rapids by $2,400,000 and Pontiac by $287,000. Deroit's financial necessities are in a class by themselves. Detroit increased its debt in 1925 by $15,837,817.

Rhode Island Reports Costs Rising, With Slight Prospects of Economy

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (Special)—State tax officials in Rhode Island are none too optimistic in forecasting the time at which the State may adopt a policy toward economizing on public funds to make possible a reduction in taxes. Every Legislature, it is pointed out, seems as eager as the one before to advance new projects for the expenditure of money. Vast public works, advocated as early as the stress of high wartime costs seemed to make them prohibited, are reproposed from year to year.

An instance of this is the authorized $3,000,000 bond issue for building an important bridge, the need of which can hardly be denied. State institutions, educational, charitable and penal, for years cramped for room to house their inmates, are now, or have been recently enlarged. New courthouses in Providence and Washington counties will soon replace ancient buildings in which the administration of justice with such an increased population as now was never foreseen.

The State is merging in its first year from the town meeting method of government in appropriating with the budget system, directed by a Commissioner of Finance, replacing this archaic plan. The municipalities have hardly begun to reflect by reformation of their own financing their approval of this change. Few of the towns have ever had a policy toward roadbuilding, forcing upon the State the cost of rehabilitating highways to meet the demands of the modern motorist.

Motor Taxes Large Factor

The gasoline tax, license and registration fees, now produce more than one-quarter of the State's revenue and the State Tax Commission warns of "the possibility in this direction to reap a revenue so rich as to be economically unsound."

The annual receipts from taxation by the State increased from $7,974,306.35 to $9,402,765.95 in 1926. The State tax of 12 cents on towns and cities yields approximately $1,500,000. The per capita tax contributed to the State in 1916 was $6.25; in 1921 it had increased to $11.30 and in 1926 to 13.84. The local tax levy in 1926 amounted to $34.32 per capita. The per capita tax, both local and state, increased from $22.35 in 1916 to $48.16 in 1926. In the same period State revenues increased 146.44 per cent and local property taxes increased 136.99 per cent.

Corporation charter fees dropped from $51,850.77 in 1924 to $27,206.15 in 1926.

Taxes assessed by the State commission in 1926 totaled $2,286,320.14. The wealth of the State in the five-year period to 1926 showed an increase of $366,835,614.12 and in the 10-year period preceding 1926 an increase of $959,157,796.84 or a per capita increase in 10 years from $1912.25 to $3169.61.

Expenditures Rise

Assessed valuations on real estate and personal property in Rhode Island cities and towns on June 15, 1926, the last available date of record, aggregated $1,235,380,650. In real estate the total was $786,349,308 and in personal property the total was $449,031,342.

At the same time the ratable wealth of the State, totaling $2,052,990,676.85, is divided as follows: Savings deposits, $10,063,431.37; savings accounts, surplus and undivided profits of savings banks, $157,764,557.50; participation accounts: State banks, $141,352,147.50; corporate excess of manufacturing, mercantile and miscellaneous corporations, $318,055,094.58; premiums paid on insurance, $33,571,353; public service corporations, $137,518,045; assessed valuations of cities, $1,236,669,613; exemptions in cities and towns, $117,996,445.

Receipts to the State over a five-year period are shown in the following table:

1922	$7,174,524.67	1925	$8,748,607.53
1923	6,783,092.74	1926	9,402,765.95
1924	7,973,916.95		

With the adoption of the budget system, the fiscal year was extended in 1926 to end Nov. 30, and deficiency appropriations totaling $74,415.89 met the expenditures of additional months. Expenditures for the same five-year period alluded to are as follows:

1922	$6,803,376.98	1925	$8,884,927.63
1923	7,216,240.33	1926	10,056,196.98
1924	7,891,803.86		

The total bonded debt of the State is $14,039,000; less sinking fund, $2,978,864.92, which leaves a net bonded debt of $11,060,135.08.

Export Motors: Although a large number of American-made automobiles find their way into Canada, Brazil provides a larger market.

AMERICAN PEACE ARMY READY FOR GOOD-WILL EUROPEAN TOUR

First Delegations of Legionaries to Sail From Galveston on Sept. 1—During Next 10 Days Others Will Embark at Many Americans Ports

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—Another contingent of "good will ambassadors" from the United States is preparing to embark for France during the next few weeks from ports scattered along the Atlantic seaboard as far north as Boston and south as far as Galveston, Tex.

More numerous, if less spectacular, than the birdmen who have winged their way from New York to France during the past two months, these 25,000 members of the American Legion, with their wives and families, are looking forward just as eagerly to cementing still more closely the ties of friendship between the people of France and those of the United States.

The first contingent will leave Galveston on board the steamship Chicago of the French Line on Sept. 1, and by Sept. 10, when the official party, headed by General Pershing and Howard T. Savage, national commander of the American Legion, will sail on the Leviathan, the entire group of delegations to the American Legion convention in Paris will have embarked for "over there."

Convention Opens Sept. 19

The convention will open in the Trocadero Palace in Paris, on Sept. 19, when Gaston Doumergue, President of the French Republic, will welcome the Legionaries. Representatives of the City of Paris, and Myron T. Herrick, United States Ambassador to France, are expected to address the convention on the opening day. On Sept. 20 Marshall Foch and General Pershing will speak before the convention. The remaining days will be devoted to official busness until the close on Sept. 24.

Before the convention a parade of the "Second American Expeditionary Force" will be held. The Legionaries will wear the uniforms with which they were demobilized in 1919, by special permission of Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War. They will march up the Champs Elysees to the Place de Etoile, past the Arch de Triomphe to the Trocadero Palace. The convention is being held in Paris by special invitation of the French Republic.

The official party of the Legion, numbering about 250, will include three prominent members from every state. This party will leave Paris Sept. 25 on a tour that will take them to Nice, Monte Carlo, Genoa, Rome, Lucerne, Strasbourg, Coblenz, Cologne, Brussels, Antwerp and London.

The first group to leave the United States will consist of Legionaries from Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. On Sept. 2 Connecticut, Rhode Island, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Nevada, Missouri and Ohio delegates will leave New York on the Arabic of the White Star Line. On the same day the Louisiana delegation will leave from New Orleans aboard the La Salle of the French Line.

Legionaries from Colorado, Nebraska and Utah will leave New York Sept. 7 on the Republic of the United States Lines. On Sept. 8 nine steamships carrying the greater number of the delegates to the convention will leave ports in the United States and Canada. The Melita of the Canadian Pacific Line will sail from Montreal with delegates from Idaho and Wisconsin. The New England Legionaries will embark at Boston aboard the Scythia of the Cunard Line.

Delegates Have Special Privileges

Twenty-six hundred Legionaries will sail from New York on six ships on Sept. 8. The Caledonia of the Cunard Line will carry about 1000 delegates from New York State. The DeGrasse of the French Line will ship the California delegation; the Tuscania of the Cunard Line, the Pennsylvanians; the Antonia of the Cunard Line, the group from Oklahoma; the Caronia, of the Cunard Line, the men from Illinois, and the Celtic of the White Star Line the overflow from the middle West.

Legionaries will be provided with identification slips which will take the place of passports and visés. These passes will admit them to all European countries with the possible exception of Russia. The delegates will also be granted half-rates on all European railroads up to Nov. 1, the last date when they can leave Europe for the United States and secure the lower steamship fares granted by officially selected steamship lines for the convention.

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ITALY GRAPPLES WITH PROBLEMS OF POPULATION

Demographic Pressure Turns Statesmen Toward Fuller Colonial Pressure

ROME (Special Correspondence)—During the last two years it has been insistently reported in the press that the so-called Italian imperialism has need for new outlets and new territories. Somewhat reckless ideas have been advanced as to the action which Italy might eventually take in pursuance of her alleged policy of colonial conquest. There were rumors about an expedition to Asia Minor, of political expansion in the Eastern Balkans, and of African ambitions extending from Abyssinia to the ex-German colonies. It was also alleged that friendly negotiations had been initiated for obtaining colonies or mandates, with the support of Great Britain, and there were vague allusions to French alarms and to defensive preparations on the part of the Turks.

These rumors have had a double result. In the first place, it is evident that all other nations are beginning to better understand Italy's claim to expansion and colonial activity, and secondly, they have given rise in Italy itself to a form of imperialism, which, if it is not as yet disquieting, has already assumed proportions which it would be foolish not to take into due account.

Italy's Need of Expansion

As one of Italy's most distinguished political writers expressed himself quite recently, "Italy has no warlike intentions, nor does she wish to perturb the peace of the world, but she is firmly decided to live her own life, and in order to do so, she has absolute need of expansion. She is proud of the colonies which she already possesses, although they are comparatively poor, and she hopes to develop and better them in the near future."

The Italians, one of the greatest race of colonists in the world, have already effected many of these wonderful changes, but unfortunately their energies were hitherto expended on foreign soil. To quote only one instance, Tunisia was formerly as barren as Lybia, and has been turned into a prosperous colony mainly by the work of thousands of Sicilian settlers. We need not mention, the same writer observes, whole American regions, as vast as Europe, which have been gifted with "civilization and wealth" by Italians who have derived very scarce profit from their pioneer work.

The problem is undoubtedly very serious for obvious political and moral reasons, but at the same time it is very urgent, given Italy's enormous demographic pressure. It is absolutely imperative to find some solution "on friendly lines based upon spontaneous collaboration as has been done in all great international problems deriving from an iniquitous state of things, for which perhaps no one in particular is to blame, but which represents a common danger."

Good Work in Tripolitania

The best evidence of Italy's maturity as a great colonial nation is offered by the rapid progress made in Tripolitania during the past few years. The principal merit of the renascence of Tripolitania must be assigned to Count Volpi, whose wise administration of the colony extended from a few months before the advent of the Fascist Government to power till June, 1925, when he became a member of the Fascist Cabinet as Minister of Finance.

When Count Volpi landed at Tripoli, the Italians only occupied a small strip of territory along the coast, extending from Zuara to Tripoli, the little sea-port of Homs and a few advanced posts in the interior, such as Azizia. All the rest of the colony was in the hands of the Arabs who had openly revolted at the outbreak of the World War, gradually limiting the Italians to a hazardous tenure of the coast. The various governments which succeeded each other from 1918 to 1922 did not certainly consider with favor the forcible reoccupation of the lost territories for two reasons: firstly, because they were hampered with the menacing internal situation during the first post-war years, and secondly, because there was a decided opposition in almost all political parties against any military venture, especially if it took the form of a colonial campaign.

Native Armies Abandoned

The reconquest of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica by peaceful means had been attempted in 1919, when political statutes were granted and parliaments created in the two colonies, but the native population interpreted this liberal measure as a sign of weakness on the part of the central government, and its effect was to further inflame instead of allaying the Arab revolt. It had become absolutely imperative to rebuild the territorial integrity of the colonies under the direct rule of Rome and to disband the native military organizations, so that a course of military operations commenced which, starting with the recapture of Misurata, resulted after three years of hard fighting in the definite occupation of a very great part of Tripolitania, as far as the edge of the desert.

The situation in Cyrenaica, which is under a completely autonomous government, was quite different, and it was found impossible to adopt the same line of political and military conduct which had proved successful in Tripolitania. The enormous influence waged by the chiefs of the religious sect of the Senussi, bitterly hostile to the Italian régime, explains the great difficulties encountered by the Italian Government in its task of reoccupying the interior of the colony, but the progress now being made, although slow and cautious, has the advantage of being continuous, and there is every reason to believe that in a near future Cyrenaica will enjoy the same peace and prosperity already existing.

NEW ZEALAND FACES PROBLEM OF FARM COSTS

Battle Between Farmer and Protected Industries Seen in New Session

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (Special Correspondence)—The Coates Government faced the opening of its second session recently with a large majority but a critical country, for the Dominion's economic position is difficult, owing to an excess of imports, and low prices for primary exported products causing diminished employment, and Government relief works have been commenced on a fairly large scale. Enterprises of permanent value are being undertaken, but the decision of the Government to pay less than the current arbitration court wages to relief workers has aroused the hostility of the trade unions.

As forecasted by Mr. Coates, the session is to be a busy one. Foremost is the amendment of the customs tariff, when the battle between secondary industries, requiring more protection, will be fought out against farming interests, which sell their products in a free and open market, while the farmer's expenditure has to be made on articles almost wholly tariffed, and on labor sheltered by the Arbitration Court minimum wage awards. The tariff campaign thus raises issues of first-class importance, and the farming community has commenced its campaign of defense against further taxation by demanding the repeal of the arbitration act.

While all parties admit that licensing reform is needed in the Dominion, an attempt to pass a measure last session failed, owing to the strong criticism of the measure from both the wets and the no-license organizations. The Prime Minister has plainly hinted that this session's licensing measure will be drafted without consideration for extreme views, and that it will be placed before members of the House of Representatives as a non-party matter. Further legislation to improve the system of rural advances is promised by the Government, which secured through the medium of a traveling commission full information as to the working of farmers' banks in the United States and in Europe.

The rapid growth of motor traction in New Zealand has prompted an extensive national scheme of highway improvement, based on a flat rate of tax for various types of cars and wagons. It is likely that the motorist will have to submit to higher taxation, with a view to further relieving local rate-payers of some of their expenditure on highways of national importance. The Labor Opposition has announced its intention of voting against the Government's proposal to contribute £1,000,000, in installments, toward the cost of the British naval base at Singapore.

A further effort will be made, by way of a private bill, to introduce a modified system of Bible reading in the public schools of the Dominion. This measure will be introduced by M. L. Isitt in the Legislative Council, New Zealand's nominative chamber.

Longest Bridge in the World to Link Island of Rugen With Coast of Germany

STOCKHOLM (Special Correspondence)—The Railroad Line Trelleborg-Sassnitz, to Sweden from the Continent, is now to have the longest bridge in the world, namely that over the Baltic Sea from Stralsund to Rügen.

Already before the Great War, plans were on foot to replace the old ferry with a bridge, but circumstances prevented the carrying through of this plan until now, when traffic of both freight and passengers has risen to such figures as to exceed those before the war. Thus the question has become very acute and it seems as if it would not be long before the plan will be realized.

The bridge will run from Stralsund over the little island of Danholm over the strait of Strela to Rügen at a height of 32 meters, to allow for the heavy boat traffic. There will be 19 columns and a bridge-length of 3250 meters. It will thus be the world's longest railroad bridge. The cost of this bridge was reckoned before the war at 20,000,000 marks to be amortized in 12 years.

Cross on Map Indicates the Section of the Channel Between Rügen and the Mainland of Germany Which Will Be Spanned by the Longest Bridge in the World, Thus Greatly Improving the Railway Connections Between Sweden (via Trelleborg) and the Great German Centers.

DANES TO KEEP FEWER ENVOYS

Some Ministers Are to Officiate in More Then One Country

COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence)—The Danish Parliamentary Committee which has been considering the retrenchment possibilities in the Danish Foreign Office and Denmark's representation abroad, has practically finished its labors and has gone beyond the proposal of the Foreign Minister, Dr. Moltesen.

There will be fewer ministers abroad, with the result that certain ministers will officiate in more than one country. For instance there will be a joint minister for Poland and Czechoslovakia, with residence in Warsaw, a chargé d'affaires looking after Czechoslovakia. Holland and Switzerland will also have a joint minister.

The Legation in Moscow will be considerably reduced in the matter of cost. The honorarium of press attachés will be reduced and some of these offices may be discontinued, the one in Paris being doubtful, whereas those in London and Berlin will be maintained.

There will also be retrenchments within the Foreign Office in Copenhagen, thus the office as chief of the League of Nations bureau will be done away with.

JAPANESE TO VISIT COAST PROVINCE

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—To arrange for lumber shipments to Japan and to reach an understanding with British Columbia lumbermen on prices, grades and similar matters, a party of Japanese lumbermen, headed by G. Kuroda, president of the Japanese Foreign Lumber Association, will come here this month.

The British Columbia lumber industry is arranging to provide visitors with every facility to study business conditions and make arrangements for purchases. As the party will be widely representative of Japanese business, great importance is attached to its visit. Meanwhile the Japanese demand for Canadian lumber remains heavy, and the chief difficulty in the way of exports is the securing of ships.

LARGE GATHERING IN LONDON HONORS VETERAN EDITOR

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Ralph D. Blumenfeld, editor of the Daily Express for a quarter of a century, who has just completed 40 years in Fleet Street, was recently the guest of honor here at a gathering of prominent British people of all parties and interests. More than 400 leading men and women met at a Savoy Hotel luncheon and conveyed to the distinguished editor expressions of their friendship and regard.

While the luncheon was being held in London Mr. Blumenfeld's friends in New York assembled at breakfast. A telephone call was put through between the two cities and both Winston Churchill, who presided, and Mr. Blumenfeld talked across the ocean with Roy Howard, head of the United Press.

A portrait of Mr. Blumenfeld was presented to him, the presentation address being made by Sir Charles Higham. Lord Birkenhead then made a characteristic speech, after which the guest of honor spoke of his long years in Fleet Street and the stupendous changes and improvements that have come about in the making of newspapers since he came to London.

GREECE ENGAGED IN PROBLEM OF THE REFUGEES

Landowners May Be Required to Share in Solution of the Question

CALCUTTA (Special Correspondence)—The railways of India stand today in an entirely different situation to what they stood five to ten years ago. Arrears in renewals and maintenance due to the war have been made up; they are paying their way. For the first time, that is to say since the agreement of 1924, the railways are able to prepare their accounts on a genuinely commercial basis.

A large program of construction has been embarked on, and among the latest railways to announce their program is the small Assam-Bengal railway, covering Assam and the most eastern districts of Bengal. Even this little railway is during the current year incurring a capital expenditure of almost a crore (10,000,000) of rupees, of which 6,100,000 rupees are being allocated for new lines aggregating over 238 miles—all on meter gauge.

Almost all the new lines under construction and in contemplation traverse rich and fertile areas of the provinces of Assam and Bengal. It is hoped that at an early date the new lines will become remunerative as well as convenient to the people of the area.

Most important of all, the prospect of uniting up East Bengal with Burma, though remote, is still foreshadowed and may be rendered possible in the near future. This will be by the construction of the Chittagong Akyab line, a survey of which is being made in the current year. Construction is expected to begin during the year 1829-1930.

IRISH DOCUMENTS REVEAL ARMS PLOT

President Shows Need for Public Safety Bill

DUBLIN, July 26 (AP)—President Cosgrave told the Dail today that captured documents indicated that Irish revolutionists had been trying to buy artillery from Germany and rifles from Italy and France.

One section of revolutionists, Mr. Cosgrave said, threatened to shoot any public representative taking the oath of allegiance to the British crown.

The President was speaking in support of the Public Safety Bill, which has been introduced in the Dail to meet the situation growing out of the assassination of the Vice-President, Kevin O'Higgins, and the Republican hostility to the Irish Free State. He quoted at length from the captured documents, declaring that they showed the necessity of giving the government exceptional powers.

Mr. Cosgrave reviewed the Irish revolutionary movements since 1923. He said the Government knew that the revolutionists were disappointed and incensed. They had maintained a military organization for some time under the nominal control of Eamon De Valera, he stated, but later the irregular army council got news from De Valera, and there was an effort to cut loose a secret society.

Thomas Johnson, leader of the Labor Party in the Dail, moved that action on the bill be deferred for a week.

HOLLAND LOOKS TO END OF TARIFFS

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—The Premier, Mr. De Geer, declared in Parliament recently that the Government is in favor of the recommendations of the Geneva International Economic Conference. The Government considers that the resolutions regarding commercial policy are of the greatest importance and gratefully acknowledges that Holland until now has followed the suggestions recommended by the Conference.

The Government believes also that when the rules proposed by the Conference are generally applied this will mean greater prosperity and more stable friendly relations among other nations. The artificial tariff walls only give temporary advantage, ending in final loss to all. The report of the Conference will be translated into Dutch by the Government.

MUNIFICENT GIFT TO A SMALL TOWN

STANDERTON, S. Af., (Special Correspondence)—The small South African Village of Villiersdorp has received a splendid gift of £100,000 through the generosity of Sir David Graaff. It is in the form of bursaries for the boys high school at this little town, which is about 80 miles from Cape Town, being Sir David's native city.

The donation was announced at a formal ceremony at the school, when General Smuts gave an address. Two stipulations are attached to the gift—the first, it should be devoted to stimulating and helping the average student in primary and secondary education, and not merely providing additional prizes for the brilliant scholar; the second, none of the gift should be spent on sport. The institution has already largely benefited through the kindness of Sir David, after whom it has been named.

LEAGUE MEMBERS GUESTS OF THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Representatives of 30 Different Nations Present at Unique Function in Geneva, When International Women's Society Acts as Host

GENEVA (Special Correspondence)—A company of nearly 200 persons from over 30 different countries recently gathered at the Hotel des Bergues, Geneva, at the invitation of the International Council of Women. It was the first time the League had accepted an invitation to dine with the members of a private organization. The Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, president of the Council, in her speech of welcome to the guests, drew attention to the help that organized women could give to the League in all departments of its work. She showed how the pioneer women, who drew up the International Council of Women constitution in 1888 had in many points anticipated the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The object of the Council has been to bring the women of all races, religions and classes together in a common unity of purpose to further the practise of the Golden Rule in all relations of life. With this end in view, National Councils of Women have been formed in 40 different countries, each such council being a federation of women's societies, and every council, large or small, being given equal place and representation.

Sir Austen Chamberlin in his reply acknowledged the help that women could give and hoped that the league would be as strong and vigorous as the International Council. Paul Boncour expressed the hope that the women in those countries where they still lacked the suffrage would soon come to their rights, while M. Benes acknowledged that he had always been a good feminist, that when Czechoslovakia became an independent country the statesmen at once gave full rights of citizenship to women.

"RED SPEARS" IN CHINA SHOW RAPID GROWTH

PEKING (Special Correspondence)—One of the results of the disorders in China has been the remarkable growth of the Red Spears. This fanatical organization, greatly akin to the Boxers of 1900, began four years ago, when a small band of civilians and farmers organized themselves for mutual protection against looting soldiers and bandits. Today the Red Spears have more than 1,500,000 members, and their two main purposes are anti-foreignism and anti-militarism.

They harass first one army and then another. Within the last two months in Honan they first harried the Hankow faction into a retreat and then turned against the North and made a withdrawal necessary. For the moment they are aiding Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, but every general knows that they are primarily anti-militaristic, and that their aim is to wear down all sides and so force a cessation of fighting.

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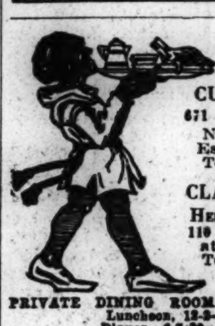

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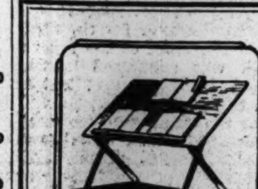

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Col. Lindbergh Tells Vermont People How to Overcome Hills

Guest of State at Springfield—Arrives There From Concord—Better to Fly Over Mountains, He Tells Audience, Than Go Around Them

KEENE, N. H., July 27 (AP)—Business was suspended today in Keene as thousands of citizens watched the flight of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh over the city at 11:12 a. m., eastern standard time. He circled the city several times and dropped a message. Leaving here he headed toward Brattleboro, Vt.

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., July 27 (Special)—Springfield and all Vermont welcomed Colonel Lindbergh, yesterday, and there were many visitors from New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

S. Hollister Jackson of Barre, Lieutenant-Governor, in the absence of John E. Weeks of Middlebury, Governor, who is attending a governors' conference in Michigan, shortly after the flier's arrival added the formal tribute of the State itself—the Vermont Sesquicentennial Medal.

There were 15,000 people on the Springfield landing field when Lindbergh and the Spirit of St. Louis arrived, and close to 75,000 more saw him wing his way over Rutland, Ludlow, Springfield village itself, Claremont, N. H., and intervening towns, from Concord, N. H.

It was exactly 1:50 p. m. when Colonel Lindbergh came into view through the light haze to the southeast of the landing field, circled over the village twice, then headed in a straight line for the landing field, located on a high plateau, three miles northwest of the town. He circled several times over the field and twice he swooped close to the heads of his watchers. After maneuvering to the delight of the throng, the colonel brought his ship to a perfect landing.

Welcomed by Committee

Included in the committee of welcome were Lieutenant Governor Jackson, former Governor James Hartness, who several years ago flew one of the first airplanes in Vermont, Frank L. Greene of St. Albans, (R.) Senator from Vermont, Ernest W. Gibson, of Brattleboro (R.), Representative from Vermont, and Elbert S. Brigham of St. Albans; John G. Sargent of Washington and Ludlow, Vt., Attorney-General, John Barrett of Grafton, Stoddard B. Bates of Derby Line, state highway commissioner; Lieut.-Col. M. A. Campball, of Northfield, Fred H. Harris, of Brattleboro, R. M. Wilcomb, municipal manager and Dr. W. H. Beardsley, president of the Chamber of Commerce, both of Springfield.

Colonel Lindbergh was conducted to the speakers' stand and Dr. Beardsley who presided, thanked the people for their behavior in keeping back of the lines to permit Colonel Lindbergh to make a safe landing.

Governor Hartness said:

"All the way on Colonel Lindbergh's trip, we were all together in hoping for a successful outcome. The results show that aviation has really arrived."

Lieutenant-Governor Jackson presented a bronze medal to the aviator. It was inscribed as follows: "The State of Vermont presents this medal to Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh in recognition of his superb achievement in aviation. Lindbergh day, Springfield, Vt., July 26, 1927."

Colonel Lindbergh, in accepting the medal said:

Says Vermont Can Elude Hills

"As you all know, this tour is being made to stimulate interest in aeronautical activities. You in Vermont are especially suited for aviation. Your country is rugged, you have high hills and many of them, and with your present means of travel, you have to detour around them. With Springfield as a center, you can take off and head in any direction and keep on until you reach your destination. The time element is also greater here. You can fly at a speed of over 100 miles an hour. In my journey over here, I looked out of the cockpit and saw an automobile headed for Springfield. It must have been traveling about 40 miles an hour around your mountain curves.

"So far, development in aviation has already been along military lines. Now it is being developed along commercial lines also. Airports are the basis of commercial aviation. Following airports will come air lines. Springfield is to be congratulated for having such a fine airport. In the future you will have many planes in and out of here regularly for commercial purposes.

"It will require much study and research before there will be regular flying between this country and Europe. Vermont, however, is destined to play an important part in New England aviation in the future."

Following the exercises at the field Colonel Lindbergh was escorted to the home of Governor Hartness, whose guest he was during his visit here.

At 7 p. m. the flying ace was guest at a dinner at the Community House. The speakers were Lieutenant-Governor Jackson, Attorney-General Sargent, John Barrett and Governor Hartness. Amplifiers were placed outside the building that the crowd might hear the flier's message, which centered on the development of aviation.

KIWANIANS HEAR PLEA FOR CHILD

Protection Afforded by S. P. C. C. Described by First Woman Speaker

Miss Francis B. Mayer, extension secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, addressed the regular meeting of the Boston Kiwanis Club yesterday. William P. Drummey, chairman of the Underprivileged Child Committee, presided.

Miss Mayer, who is the first woman to have the privilege of speaking before the Kiwanis Club, used as her subject, "The Protection of Underprivileged Children by a Private Charitable Organization, the M. S. P. C. C."

Speaking of the work of the society, Miss Mayer said in part: "Surely in this enlightened day when so much is being done for the development of normal childhood, it does not seem possible that there is need for the existence of a society to protect children from the willful neglect or exploitation of their parents. And yet, during 1926, over 1300 children in Boston alone were helped through this society."

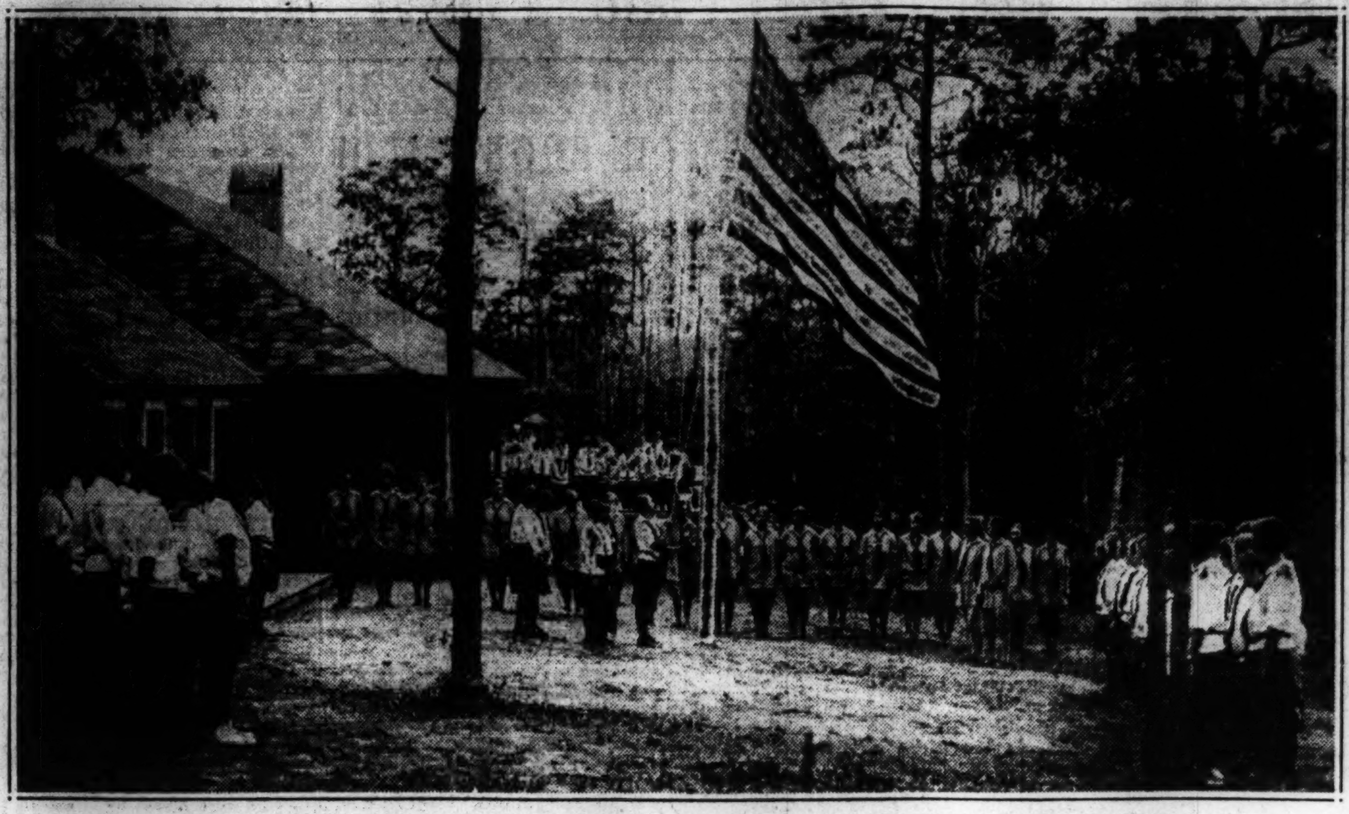
Continuing her plea for the interest of the Kiwanis Club, Miss Mayer stated that the children in care of the society are more than underprivileged since they are children unloved by their natural guardians.

"A day spent in the central office of the society at 43 Mount Vernon Street, or any of its 35 districts and branches throughout Massachusetts, would be a revelation of scenes more dramatic than any moving picture 'continuity' ever written, for here one finds the unhappy children for which the society has been finding happy homes since 1878."

"The preservation of the family for the child," is the watch word of the M. S. P. C. C. Only is extreme cases is the child removed from the home—out of the 12,000 children who were under our protection last year only 383 were actually removed from the custody of their parents. Education, not punishment, has been found the most effective means with which to combat child abuse and neglect."

"Financially the name 'Massachusetts' is misleading, for it sometimes gives rise to the impression that the M. S. P. C. A. is supported by state funds. Not one cent is received from the State, or any city or town within it, all financial support being in the form of contributions and bequests from persons who believe in the preservation of the child, a future citizen in the making. Every dollar given in spent for the protection of a neglected child."

Raising National Colors at Girl Scout Camp



Camp Leaders and Girls Paying Tribute to the Flag Before the Assembly Hall at Long Pond, Near Plymouth, Mass.

GIRL SCOUTS DEDICATE CAMP "FOUR WINDS" NEAR PLYMOUTH

(Continued from Page 1)

Training Camp. This camp, incidentally, is also famous as the first institution of its kind in the Girl Scout movement, established for the training of its leaders, and widely copied throughout the country.

Miss Edith Sinnett, Girl Scout director for Metropolitan Boston, is resident director of "Four Winds," in association with Miss Ruth H. Stevens, State director of Massachusetts Girl Scouts, general supervisor ex officio of the several camps maintained by this organization.

Popular Place for Camp Swimmers

Water Chute on the Swimming Beach at Long Pond Camp.

Others who are active in its affairs include Mrs. William Hunt of Lexington, chairman of the State camp committee, Mrs. Alexander Henderson of Chestnut Hill, chairman of the particular committee in charge of the establishment of this camp, and Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt of Brookline, State Girl Scout commissioner.

Councilors and Instructors

Resident also in this camp for the summer is a group of councillors and instructors, chosen mostly from adult Girl Scout leaders, but including also experts along various lines from outside the movement. This list is as follows: Mrs. Sophia Gelavitz, Mina Valentine, Margaret Barnes, Margaret Hussey, Ruth Hammond, Ellen Hathaway, Amie Medary, Minerva Cutler, Miriam Bunker, Mary Coburn, Dora Tutein, Helen Boyce, Helen Ballard, Louise Richardson, Sally Smith, Correlli Alger, Ethel Cairns, Frances Ballard, Frances Barr, Beulah Decker, Helen Libby, Florence Stier and Mabel Turner.

The building of this camp is one of its principal features. A notable group of men gave their services to make it as perfect as planning could: Arthur Shurtleff, landscape architect; Edward B. Richardson, consulting engineer; Walter Henderson, architect, and Edward B. Stevens, expert on hospital construction. Mr. Stevens not only designed the infirmary, named "The Wishing Well," but gave it to the camp, and many other people in Massachusetts have contributed the cost of individual buildings in this camp. The result is a center of Girl Scout training, which is beautifully buried in deep woods, with all the charm of pines and oaks and lake, and yet is a scientifically right institution for instruction and training.

One hundred and twenty-five Girl Scouts occupy this camp at a time, staying from two weeks to eight, all concentrating their serious work on nature study, and specializing on some phase of it. It is one of the few camps in the United States where this has been worked out completely. The Girl Scouts are divided into four groups, "Brushwood," "Singing Pines," "Top of the World" and "Young Adventurers," each doing an individual kind of nature work and contributing something particular to the general camp life. Each group is an independent unit, off by itself in the woods, with its own buildings and leading its own life much of the time, but joining in all-camp meetings about the big fire at night, and eating in the dining hall at noon.

Depend on Own Resources

In "Brushwood," established for the youngest Girl Scouts and those who are just beginning nature study, the earth itself and its life is the interest, plants, and flowers, and ferns, and mushrooms, the lake, and the life in it, and anything that keeps close to the ground. "Singing Pines" devotes its attention to the trees and their life, including the birds and squirrels, and insects of many kinds. "Top o' the World" studies the sky and weather conditions, while the "Young Adventurers" are doing a specialized work in camping, in which the Scouts get almost no assistance from anyone but depend genuinely on their own resources, cooking their own food for two meals each day, taking care of their own cabins, and doing all the work that there is to be done about a camp.

Each of these groups has a particular "job" in the general camp scheme. The "Brushwood" Scouts, under the leadership of Miss Helen Boyce, are establishing an aquarium which will be an authentic exhibit of the water life of Long Pond. The "Singing Pines" group has already established a tree nursery, through co-operation with Robert Lee Parmenter, assistant state forester, in charge of the Barnstable station. A total of 1650 trees have been set out including Norway and white spruces, Douglass firs and fir balsam, white, Scotch, Austrian and red pines, all of them trees from two to four years old. Mr. Parmenter comes to the camp weekly to give this group of Scouts expert instruction in tree-craft.

Instruction in Conservation

Miss Mary Coburn is in charge of this department, and much valuable work is being done along the lines of instruction in conservation, fire prevention, and tree census. It has been found, for instance, that at "Four Winds" there are 25 varieties of trees and shrubs, including six different kinds of oak trees. Also, incidentally, the nature groups have found 50 varieties of wild flowers and 26 varieties of birds, to date. Every member of "Brushwood" reported at 6 o'clock one morning to go for a bird hike, and nine varieties were found "before breakfast."

A weather bureau is maintained by "Top o' the World" and on a tall pole a white flag is flown if there are to be fair skies, and a blue one if rain is coming, for the benefit of the rest of the camp. This weather station consists at present chiefly of the study of the barometer, but before the summer is out it is planned to have some features of a more official station. In the meantime the Girl Scouts are memorizing "red in the morning—" "red at night, sailors' delight," "mackerel sky,—" and trying to complete the couplets prophesying the weather following these conditions, and there is a great scanning of the sky, especially at dawn and at sunset.

"Explorers' Game" Is Popular

Much interest is also aroused at camp by an "explorers' game," a method of teaching nature lore which is being considered nationally by the Girl Scout movement and is said to be the best method yet found. Green badges are worn by the Scouts who elect to take part in this game, and each morning at breakfast they are given a "quest." This quest may be in the form of a sprig of "something" which during the day they must identify completely, or the Scouts may be ordered to go out into the woods and find a certain plant known to be there. The Scouts like the game and put their elders to shame with the knowledge of trees and flowers and birds which they acquire. As they succeed in their quests, they rise in rank in the game, becoming first "seekers" and then "finders."

Many other features of camp make it a complete exposition of Girl Scout life, aside from its intensive nature work. The day begins with a color ceremony in which the Scouts from all the groups form three sides of a hollow square, with the councilors and officers forming the fourth side, while a camp drum and bugle corps plays "To the colors" under the leadership of Miss Phœbe Nichols of Lexington. A beautiful brass bell is also a feature of the camp, presented to it by Lexington Girl Scouts who themselves earned the money to buy it. Its sonorous tones sound through the woods to summon the Girl Scouts to the noon meal and to other assemblies.

Every Scout Learns to Swim

In addition to the infirmary, off in the woods by itself, there is the central administration building and dining hall, "Trade Winds" where the mail is distributed and the Girl Scouts buy supplies of various kinds, and a cabin for the directors. Each of the four sub-camps has its own smaller assembly hall, with cabins for the Scouts, eight of them each accommodating four Girl Scouts, with two cabins for the four councillors in each group.

The daily swims are an important feature of the camp routine, supervised by Miss Helen Libby. All the most efficient ideas in water safety are used, with a new idea pier, T-shaped, and two "cribs," one for beginners and one for intermediate swimmers. Every Girl Scout must learn to swim, or if already a swimmer, is assisted in becoming more proficient.

Instruction is also given in basketry and in leather work, and some very interesting and attractive articles have been turned out by the Scouts under the instruction of Miss Dora Tutein and Miss Louise Richardson.

The dedication itself, today, was a simple affair of deep meaning to the Girl Scouts themselves. Following the luncheon at which there were a number of guests, good friends of the Girl Scout movement throughout Massachusetts, at 2 o'clock this afternoon general inspection of the camp occurred, with activities in full swing. At 3:30 the guests and Girl Scouts assembled at the central building, in the dining hall, before the beautiful fireplace given to the camp personally by Mrs. Storrow, on the mantel of which are candlesticks given to the camp by the First National Training School.

A symbolical pageant followed, written by Mrs. Charles B. Mosely of Needham, Girl Scout commissioner of Metropolitan Boston. In this pageant, four groups of scouts "from the four winds of heaven," representing also the Indians, the pioneers, the Pilgrims, and their successors, brought to this camp the qualities of perseverance, courage, initiative, loyalty, love, a sense of honor, and the other qualities for which the Girl Scout movement stands and which it is developing in its members.

At the end of this pageant, Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt, state commissioner of the Girl Scouts, stepped forward, and all those present, scouts and their leaders, and the guests as well, rededicated themselves, with the new camp to the Girl Scout promise and the Girl Scout laws. Mrs. James J. Storrow was present, as a leading official of the movement, but took no active part in the exercises.

DETAILS ARE ADDED ON LINDBERGH VISIT

Concord Newspaper Tells of Trip to Pleasant View

In a story describing the welcome given to Colonel Lindbergh during the transatlantic flier's tour of Concord, N. H., the Concord (N. H.) Daily Monitor and New Hampshire Patriot said, concerning his stop at the Christian Science Pleasant View Home:

"Returning, the official party used the road curving close to the new Pleasant View Christian Science Home, where Colonel Lindbergh stopped briefly, went inside to look at the beautiful new building, and while there to greet individually some of the many persons who sought to shake his hand if only for a moment.

"This led to a hurried report that Lindbergh was a Christian Scientist, but it was explained by Mr. Keyhoe, Lindbergh's personal representative, that such was not the case. 'He stopped simply to meet a request and to see the new building,' Mr. Keyhoe said."

COURT REVIEW DENIED

By the Associated Press

Review of the cases of Patrick A. McDonald, Robert H. Brown and David Siegel, convicted with William Quinn, former police chief of Swampscott, of conspiracy to land liquor in that town, was refused in federal court here today. An appeal had previously been denied by the Circuit Court, leaving them no recourse except an appeal to the Supreme Court.

CHICOPEE LOOMFIXERS BACK

CHICOPEE, Mass., July 27 (AP)—Nine of the 34 loomfixers of the Chicopee Manufacturing Company who struck a month ago returned to work today and it is understood that a conference has been arranged with I. T. Prosser, agent of the company, which may end the trouble.

PEACE OFFICERS ACTIVE IN MANY PARTS OF WORLD

Foundation Is Represented at Williamstown, Honolulu and Geneva

The World Peace Foundation is this week taking an actual part, through its responsible officers and executives, in no less than four important international conferences convened in as many parts of the civilized globe, but unified in that all have for their objective better relations in the realm of politics and more intelligent racial co-operation.

George W. Anderson, judge of the United States Circuit Court of Boston, one of the World Peace trustees and who, as a lawyer, had much to do with helping Edward Ginn of Boston organize the Foundation in 1910, goes tomorrow to the Williamstown Institute of Politics.

Prof. George H. Blakeslee, another trustee and professor of history and international relations at Clark University, is vice-chairman of the American group at the Institute of Pacific Relations now meeting at Honolulu. With Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, New York, who is also a trustee of the World Peace Foundation, Dr. Blakeslee had much to do with the organization of this interesting gathering and, when the Institute adjourns, he will go from Honolulu to Japan, New Zealand, and Australia, delivering lectures on his special subject and meeting in conferences with the educational and political leaders of these countries.

Professor Hudson Busy at Geneva

Prof. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law at Harvard, also a World Peace Foundation trustee, is, as usual in summer, busy at Geneva with the spade work which will help to render the approaching sessions of the Assembly educationally profitable to visiting Americans. Professor Hudson has recently completed a year's study in the various troubled spots around the world, including the Far East. While in China, he made a special investigation of extraterritoriality. One service rendered by Professor Hudson in Geneva is that of making the literature, of which the World Peace Foundation is the distributing agent, accessible to students and others in search of just this material.

It is not generally understood that the World Peace Foundation at 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, is the sole American agent of the League of Nations publications and of the output of the International Labor Office and the Permanent Court of International Justice. Particularly since the recent economic conference in Geneva the demand for these publications has greatly increased. Professor Hudson is helpful, also, in establishing contacts in Geneva between duly accredited Americans and distinguished foreigners.

Fourth Conference at Toronto

The fourth international conference to which the foundation is sending a representative is that to be held in Toronto Aug. 7 to 12, known as the Second Biennial Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations. Augustus O. Thomas, Commissioner for the State of Maine, is president of the federation, which was organized in San Francisco in 1923, and met last in Edinburgh two years ago.

Following the San Francisco meeting, Raphael Herman, a Detroit (Mich.) manufacturer, placed $25,000 in the hands of the federation as a prize for the best educational plan calculated to produce world peace. The jury awarded this prize to Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor emeritus of Leland Stanford University. It was part of Dr. Jordan's prize plan that five committees should work out definite educational programs in connection with the several educational groups in the different nations, and Raymond T. Rich, general secretary of the World Peace Foundation, was appointed one of 20 from various countries of the world to be a member of committee 1 under this plan.

Mr. Rich has recently been invited to become secretary of this committee, of which Dr. Ping-wen Kuo of Shanghai, China, is chairman. Mr. Rich is, therefore, going to Toronto this week considerably in advance of the actual sessions of the conference to meet with his committee and to assist in preliminary arrangements. Headquarters of the conference are to be at the University of Toronto and an attendance of 5000 is expected.

CAMBRIDGE CITIZENS OPPOSE GAS STATION

Tommazzo and Giovannina Fortunato of Cambridge, who started to built a filling station at 337 Cambridge Street, that city, will probably have to use the premises for some other purposes as the result of a protest registered against the undertaking by Italian-Americans today before Alfred F. Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety.

Vincent Brogna, attorney for the Rev. Daniel Schiavone, declared that the filling station would be a menace to the safety of children attending five schols in the vicinity. Capt. Timothy F. Leahy of Station 3, Cambridge, expressed views similar to Mr. Brogna. When Mr. Foote learned that the filling station would use a swinging arm extending into the street he indicated that he would revoke the permit.

HAZE ADDS TO SAILING

A dense fog, which hung low over Buzzards Bay at the southerly entrance to the Cape Cod Canal today, caused the captain of the Metropolitan liner Boston of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., to take his vessel outside of the Cape, giving the passengers, who were bound to Boston from New York, an additional three hours of sailing under what proved to be ideal conditions after the vessel had stood out into Vineyard Sound.

WARNS OF MACHINE GUNS

Placards are being distributed by Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State, notifying foreign-born residents of the new law passed by the last legislature forbidding the unlawful possession of machine guns. The placards are written in Italian, Polish, French, Russian, German, Yiddish, Portuguese, Swedish and Greek.

JUDGE DOWD QUITS PROBATION BOARD

Decision Follows Resignations of Two Other Members

Thomas H. Dowd, associate justice of the Boston Municipal Court and for six years a member of the Massachusetts Commission on Probation, has tendered his resignation from the latter post, according to announcement at the Court House today.

His letter of resignation is dated July 26 and was received by Chief Justice Walter P. Hall of the Superior Court today. No explanation is forthcoming as to the reason for his act.

It has been the practice to have a representative of the Boston Municipal Court as a member of the Probation Commission because of the large amount of probation work done in that court. Last year the Boston central court did one-tenth of the probation work of the 88 courts in the Commonwealth, placing nearly 4000 persons on probation.

Judge Dowd succeeded Judge William Sullivan on the commission. He was appointed in July, 1921, and reappointed last year for a five-year term.

Last week Charles M. Davenport, for several years chairman of the commission, and Allison G. Catheron, another member, resigned. In their places Benjamin Loring Young and Robert E. Goodwin were named and at a meeting of the commission to be held Tuesday a chairman will be elected. It is expected that Mr. Young will be chosen.

GREECE ENTERS SUIT IN BOSTON

Sues Subject to Recover Antiques Said to Be Hellenic Property

Greece, through its consul at Boston, has brought a bill in equity in the Superior Court for Suffolk County against Aristides Koukouras, Paul Demas and the Atlantic National Bank to recover historical and archaeological articles which it is claimed that Koukouras wrongfully, and contrary to the laws and usages of the Hellenic Republic, converted and appropriated to his own use.

Some of the articles it is sought to recover are 300 leaves made of pure gold, some representing the type of laurel leaves, some of the type of olive leaves, some of the type of oak leaves, and some of undetermined species; two rings made of gold, a gold medal and a large silver medal, said to be of antiquity and value and of rare archaeological value and characteristic specimens of ancient Greek art, representing significant incidents in the history of Greece.

Part, if not all of the articles, are believed, the complainant says, to have been deposited in a safety box at the Atlantic National Bank in the name of Paul Demas, which name is alleged to be an alias for Mr. Koukouras.

In the bill Messrs. Koukouras and Demas are asked by the complainant to be ordered by the court to disclose to him the present whereabouts of the articles, and that the court will declare them to be the property of Greece.

An injunction is asked against the Atlantic National Bank to prevent the removal of the articles either by Koukouras or Demas, and the case will come before Judge Lemmus in the equity motion division of the Superior Court next Thursday.

It is alleged that Koukouras is a subject of Greece and that the laws of that country provide that all articles and property of archæological or historical nature, such as antiques and Grecian history, are the sole property of the Hellenic Republic.

INDIAN BILLS ALLOTED

LONDON, July 27—The tender on £5,000,000 six months' Indian bills were £7,600,000. All were alloted at an average discount of £4 9s. 9.33d.

QUARTET TO SING IN FOGG MUSEUM

Court in New Harvard Building Will Be Utilized for the First Time

Roy Dickinson Welch, Smith College professor who is teaching in the Harvard summer school, has engaged the Philharmonic quartet to sing at a public concert in the New Fogg Museum 4 p. m., Friday, Aug. 4.

This will be the first time that the new museum has been used for concert purposes. An orchestra played in the building at the opening of the museum, and it was found that the acoustics of the large court room are unusually well adapted for concert purposes.

The concert has been arranged primarily for summer school students, but the doors will be opened to the public a few minutes before the music commences.

Philip Putnam Chase, director of the Harvard summer school, in announcing the concert explains that musical programs have been increasingly popular in museums and that musical directors sometimes prefer to give concerts in an art museum than in an auditorium because the audience appears to be more responsive.

The court of the new Fogg Museum is so constructed that ordinary sounds are not magnified and echoed through the room. Built of imported Travertine stone shipped from Italy, it was designed as a spacious and quiet hallway. It is the hope of the university officials that students and visitors entering through the court will be impressed by its silence and magnificence before entering the classrooms or inspecting the works of art in the galleries.

Although built primarily for students of Harvard in the department of fine arts, the new museum was also intended for varied public uses. Dr. Edward W. Forbes, the Curator, explains that it was not meant to create artists, but rather to instill an appreciation of arts and a knowledge of the great heritage which the past has given to the world of art. The concert next week is part of the general program intended to instill art appreciation.

COL. LINDBERGH STARTS ON FLIGHT TO ALBANY

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., July 27 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh completed his tour of New England today and hopped off from here for Albany, N. Y., at 10:20 a. m., eastern standard time. He flew over Plymouth, Vt., President Coolidge's native town, veered off to Keene, N. H., and coming back to Vermont planned to fly over Brattleboro and Bennington before crossing the New York State line.

The weather was perfect for flying. A crowd of 2000 gave Lindbergh an enthusiastic send-off.

TRUCK PERMIT REVOKED DUE TO OVERCROWDING

The Registrar of Motor Vehicles today revoked the registration of a truck owned by Cooperstein & Goldstein, 47 Leverett Street, Boston, and took away the plates for seven days. This is the first action in a drive to stop the overcrowding of trucks on Sundays and holidays going to places of amusement.

This truck was stopped on July 4, on the Andover-Reading road, on the way to Canobie Lake, crowded with young people, with some hanging from the sides and on the top of the cab.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE

NEW YORK, July 27—White Sewing Machine net profit for the six months ended June 30, 1927, is equal, after preferred dividends to $3.12 a share of 300,000 no-par common shares, compared with $2.29 a share in the first half of 1926. June quarter is equal to $1.63 a share of common, compared with $1.43 a share in the preceding quarter and $1.08 a share in the second quarter of 1926.

JULY SALES

Sale: Silk Stockings

Beginning Today *Chiffon--Semi-Chiffon*

$1.27 — *Usually 1.65*

$1.48 — *Usually 1.85, 2.25*

Twenty-five beautiful new summer colors. A maker of considerable note is moving to larger quarters and rather than carry any stock with him closes out a large portion of his fashionable silk stockings at great reductions. Those who seek service as well as beauty in a silk hose acquire both in these lovely stockings.

2400 pairs all silk chiffon and all silk semi-chiffon, lisle lined garter welt, sole and heel, *usually 1.85, 2.25*, price 1.48.

2400 pairs service chiffon, all silk over the knee, lisle welt and sole, *usually 1.65*, price 1.27.

1800 pairs all silk chiffon with famous "resist dye" stripe, lisle lined garter welt sole and heel, *usually 1.65*, price 1.27.

STREET FLOOR

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Chandler & Co.

ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY
TREMONT STREET, NEAR WEST, BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND FRUIT GROWERS STUDY INDUSTRY

In Round Table at Amherst Take Up Problems—Report on Crop

AMHERST, Mass., July 27 (Special)—Representative New England fruit growers this morning joined in a round-table discussion of problems as part of the program arranged by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association in connection with Farm and Home Week at Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Prof. F. C. Sears presided and among those heard were Robert T. Gould of Contoocook, N. H.; Ernest H. West of Dorset, Vt.; John Chandler of Sterling Junction, Mass., and Charles G. Billings of Hazardsville, Conn. Reports from all parts of the district show the apple crop to be from 70 to 75 per cent normal, somewhat better than is reported for the country at large.

More than 150 attended the annual fruit growers' dinner in Lord Jeffery Inn last night. Howard G. Gilmore, president, of Westboro, opened the meeting and presented Professor Sears as toastmaster. Prof. William R. Cole, secretary of the Massachusetts Association, advised the members to stop talking about Massachusetts apples and get a New England movement started by talking New England apples.

Apples Suitable to New England

He called attention to leaflets given out at the dinner, listing varieties of apples suitable for cultivation in New England, grouped according to the periods in which they develop their best eating qualities. He said these would be sent out to all the members and would be followed by other circulars designed to encourage a concerted campaign to sign up dealers for stated quantities of apples to be sold in their season. This movement will be promoted at a series of meetings to be held next week, he explained, in various apple centers.

Wilbur H. Thies, fruit specialist of Massachusetts Agricultural College, told of a co-operative movement that is being undertaken through the initiative of a committee of pomologists of the New England agricultural colleges, who have agreed in recommending seven varieties of apples worthy of general support by the growers of this section. These varieties are the McIntosh, Baldwin, Gravenstein, wealthy, Rhode Island greening, delicious and northern spy.

He recommended that varieties unpopular, or unsuited to New England conditions, be replaced with varieties adapted to New England soil and climate. Sometimes an odd variety may do well in a particular locality and there may be a local market for it, but in general the welfare of New England will be advanced by eliminating the less profitable varieties.

Sees Future for Baldwin

Charles Parker of Fiskdale spoke in favor of the Baldwin as an apple that has a future in Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire, where conditions are best suited to it. Mr. Parker urged the growers to pay more attention to costs. He declared that the cost of raising a bushel of New England apples in an average year is in the vicinity of $1.50.

Production of good fruit is the hardest job, and more than half of the fruit growers' game, according to Charles H. Gould of Haydenville, but he said the hit-or-miss method of selling was too prevalent in this section. One good thing about last year's overproduction, he said, was that growers were compelled to give more attention to putting their fruit out in an attractive manner.

Professor Sears said he believed overproduction of New England fruit was not so serious as represented, and that good grading and the right kind of merchandising would move apples readily in an ordinary season.

This afternoon members of the association visited the orchards of Dr. Webster K. Clarke in West Deerfield.

Oppose Low-Grading Bill

During informal discussions growers expressed themselves as opposed to a bill now pending in Congress, which provides for a federal grading standard that would facilitate the exporting of low-grade apples to Europe, a move deemed unfavorable to producers who have striven to build up a reputation for quality in the foreign market.

New developments related to the growing and care of apple and peach trees were discussed at yesterday's sessions by Ralph A. Van Meter, Wilbur H. Thies and Jacob K. Shaw of Massachusetts Agricultural College, and A. J. Farley of New Jersey College of Agriculture.

In the home-gardening section, Prof. Frank A. Waugh spoke on the elements that contribute to make an attractive garden, and Prof. Lawrence S. Dickinson gave points on the making and care of lawns.

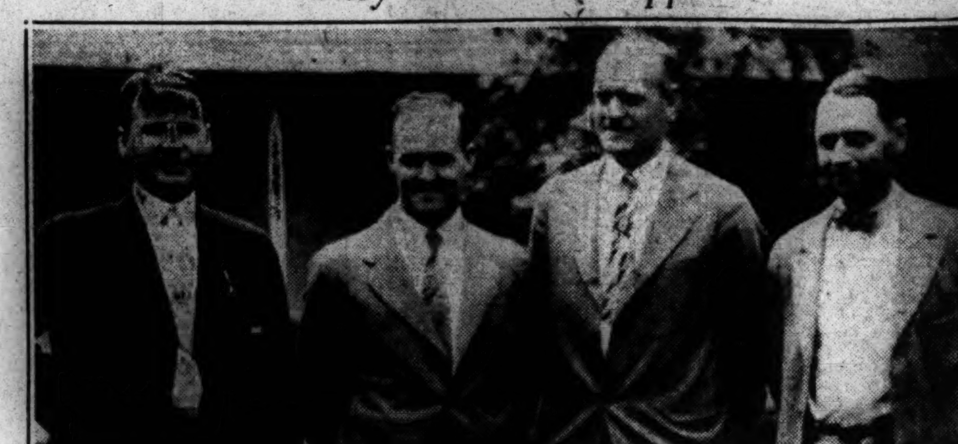
The home-making section devoted itself today to a discussion of "What an Extension Program Means to a Community," with presidents of various county advisory counsels leading the discussion. They were followed by Mrs. Arthur Potter, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Agnes Craig, president of the Massachusetts Home Economics Association; Mrs. George Whiting, president of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association; Mrs. True Worthy White of the League of Women Voters, and Miss Margaret Hamlin of the department of home economics at M. A. C.

COST OF STATE'S COAL RAISED $14,000 BY STRIKE

The strike of the soft coal miners, in progress now for several weeks, will cost the taxpayers of Massachusetts about $14,000 in the purchase of 40,000 tons of bituminous recently made, according to George J. Cronin, state purchasing agent.

The purchase, a little less than one-fourth of the annual tonnage bought by the State, was purchased from the New England Coal & Coke Company and the Atlantic Coal Company. The prices paid range from $5.84 to $6.25 a ton, according to grades and methods of shipment.

They Know Their Apples



SPECIALISTS AT FRUIT-GROWERS' MEETING IN AMHERST
Left to Right—Jacob K. Shaw, Wilbur H. Thies, Ralph A. Van Meter, Massachusetts Agricultural College; A. J. Farley, New Jersey Agricultural College.

BOSTON URGED TO ADVERTISE

Mayor Asks Manufacturers to Place Attractive Signs on Buildings

Mayor Nichols asks Boston manufacturers to place "attractive advertising signboards" upon the roofs of their factories in order that visitors to Boston may see at a glance how many of the country's best known products are made here.

He said yesterday that the recent visit of the eight aviators to Boston had impressed upon him the desirability of interpreting more emphatically the importance of Boston as a manufacturing center, as well as the obvious advantages to be obtained by the industrial concerns themselves through wider and more effective advertising.

Explaining his views, the Mayor added:

"We are facing in the United States today a period of commercial and industrial advertising which is the most successful in our history and no man can deny the value of the intelligent application of printer's ink.

"It is highly essential that Boston manufacturers should place upon the buildings in which their business is located appropriate and attractive advertising signboards and take full advantage of the value of such advertising.

"Thousands of tourists are visiting Boston at this season of the year and upon entering or leaving the city and also while sojourning here they pass a large number of commercial and industrial enterprises which are without identification at the place of actual supply.

"It appears that some well-organized system of overcoming this present advertising laxity is an imperative necessity in the city of Boston."

PRICES OF GASOLINE CUT IN SPRINGFIELD

Yankee Stations Drop Figure to 15 Cents With Discount

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 27 (Special)—Gasoline price-cutting is becoming more vigorous in this district as the week advances. The product is now being retailed for 15 cents a gallon at many filling stations handling the product of big as well as smaller companies. Standard Oil, Gulf and Texas dealers figure prominently in this price war, and today a new factor came in to depress the price, when the Yankee stations dropped their figure to 15 cents, with a commercial discount to many users which reduced the price to 13 cents.

For several weeks past week-end sales have been oonducted at reduced prices here in Springfield, but this time the price war is being carried through the week and the area affected has spread into West Springfield, Holyoke and other nearby towns. Most dealers deplore the condition, and say there is no profit in selling at such low prices, but competition is daily becoming keener.

This city has 162 filling stations and the number has been increased by about 50 in the last three months. The charge is made that some of the big companies have dropped their wholesale price below cost in order to eliminate independent dealers and clear the way for a price advance.

CHALK TALK ON JAPAN AT CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

A talk on "What an Artist Saw in Japan," illustrated with colored chalk blackboard drawings, will be given by Miss Jeanie Lea Southwick of Worcester at the Boston Museum for Children in Jamaica Plain next Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Many fine articles from Japan will be on display at the museum. Miss Southwick has lived in Japan for several years.

The field trip of the Exchange Bureau on Wednesday, Aug. 3, will be to Mt. Chickatawbut in the Blue Hills reservation. The group will leave the museum at 9:15 a. m. Regular story hours for the first week of August are as follows: Monday, Aug. 1, "Sea Life"; Wednesday, Aug. 3, "Wonder Tales From Windmill Land"; Friday, Aug. 5, "Wigwam Stories."

LOWELL LAYS PLANS FOR MODERN AIRPORT

LOWELL, Mass., July 27 (AP)—Plans for the formation of an airport corporation for this city, to include the development of a modern airport on a 100-acre tract of land in South Lowell, were announced today by Gen. Butler Ames, president of the Heinze Electric Company. The land to be used was formerly utilized by the United States Cartridge Company as a proving ground. Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R.), Representative in Congress of this city, and Mayor Thomas J. Corbett will lend their aid in the furtherance of the project.

STATE REJECTS BIDS ON FLOUR FOR YEAR

Local Trade Interested—Lower Price Trend Shown

Bids for supplying the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with 20,000 barrels of flour to be belivered to the various institutions during the next 11 months, have been rejected and new bids will be asked at a time the State considers is a more opportune one. It is believed the purchase can be made later to greater advantage.

Eighteen bids were submitted, together with samples which were tested by analysis and baking. The prices ranged fro $7.05 to $8.16 per barrel. Wide interest was taken in these bids by the local flour trade, as they show at what figure flour can be bought.

New crop Kansas flour is quoted on the local market at $7.25@7.70 for standard patents, so that the bids to the State were significant of the willingness of some mills to shade prices. Six of the bids were under $7.25 and a seventh was $7.25. Short patents are quoted on the local market at $7.70@8.05. Considerable flour has been sold since the new crop year began about a month ago, and much of its has been at less than $7.25, it is reported in trade circles.

RAILROAD "Y" HEAD TO RESIGN

A. P. Gillette of Boston & Maine Branch Has Served 26 Years

A. P. Gillette, for 26 years executive secretary of the Boston & Maine Railroad branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A., has sent in his resignation to take effect on the first of October. Under his guidance, the branch has grown to be the third largest of the railroad associations in the United States, and now needs a new building, in Mr. Gillette's opinion, to continue its efficient service.

The membership of the branch has grown from 602 in 1901 to 2210 in 1926 under his administration. The greatest membership during the whole period was in 1924 when it reached 2610. During that time, the men, together with the railroad, have provided 60 per cent of the total cost of operation of the branch, amounting to $235,223, and the railroad provides free rent and property maintenance.

Praises Loyalty of Men

In his letter of resignation, Mr. Gillette warmly praises the loyalty of the men who have given voluntary service on the committee of management of the railroad branch, the members, and the board of directors, as well as the support given by the officials of the railroad.

Mr. Gillette's connection with Y. M. C. A. work has covered a period of nearly 39 years and included work in Geneva, N. Y., and Albany, before he came to Boston. His plans are indefinite for the future, but he intends to remain active, and not retire.

Library of 2000 Volumes

The branch is now in a rented building on Friend Street, as the one which it originally used was destroyed by fire. Its facilities include a pool room, a reading room, a library containing about 2000 volumes, and a recreation room. The dormitory is upstairs, and is occupied for the most part by transients.

The work of the branch at present is to superintend and direct out-of-door sports among the shop men during the noon lunch hour at the Boston terminal and at North Billerica. The records show that these sports have been attended by 93,863 men during the past six years that they have been held.

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED BY ST. GEORGE LODGE

PORTLAND, Me., July 27 (AP)—Herbert Horsfall of North Adams, Mass., yesterday was elected Grand President of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, American Order of Sons of St. George, which includes Maine in its jurisdiction. John W. Sargent of Cambridge, Mass., who has served as Grand Secretary for the last 37 years, was re-elected.

Walter Abrahams of Springfield, Mass., was elected Grand Vice-President; Walter Beals, Worcester, Grand Messenger; Thomas Hallos, Worcester, Grand Treasurer, and Herbert Heaman, East Boston, Grand Chaplain, William Platt of East Boston was made a trustee.

POSTAL CLERKS CONVENTION

The Massachusetts Federation of Post Office Clerks, according to a formal statement issued yesterday, is to hold its annual convention this year in Lowell on Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 20 and 21. Saturday night delegates and visitors will be received and given opportunity to meet Thomas F. Flaherty, national secretary-treasurer. The business sessions will be held Sunday at 10 a. m. and at 1 p. m., while at 5 p. m. a buffet luncheon will precede final adjournment

TRUCK LOADING IS CHECKED UP

Connecticut Highway Officials Act to Stop Destructive Practice

HARTFORD, Conn., July 27 (Special)—Suspension of registration for violation of the Connecticut laws prohibiting overloading of trucks is planned by the State Motor Vehicle Department as a curb to the practice. Analysis is now being made of court convictions in every town in the State to discover which companies are frequently guilty of loading their vehicles beyond capacity.

That some motor freight companies do follow the practice of overloading every vehicle is indicated by complaints to the department from court officials and the police. It would appear that the policy of the violators is to pay whatever fines may be imposed rather than make a second trip or use two trucks for a particular load.

In one case the owners paid the fine and reimbursed the driver for the time spent in court. Another driver was discharged from the company's employ because he refused to operate the overloaded vehicle. A representative of this company has been called before Commissioner Robbins B. Stoeckel and asked to explain its attitude. It has been warned that another violation will mean cancellation of its truck registrations.

Overloaded trucks not only inflict heavy damage upon the surface of the highways, but are found to be a menace to traffic safety. The overstrain on the brakes because of the overload often makes heavy trucks unmanageable.

The most extreme case brought to the attention of the department was tha of a truck, carrying a load of seven tons, when its maximum capacity, as certified by the manufacturer, was 2½ tons. Frequently, trucks are discovered with loads from 2000 to 4000 pounds above capacity. Particularly is this so when the company considers that its truck is old and the springs more or less collapsed and beyond repair.

YOUNG ARTISTS SHOW CALIFORNIA SCENES

Paintings and sketches of western scenes done by young artists of Greater Boston have been placed on exhibition at the Book Shop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street. They are the work of pupils of Cornelius Botke, a Dutch painter, residing in California, and were done during the last winter. While attending an academic school in California the children also studied art. The 44 exhibits in water color and pastels depict ranch houses, dunes and other picturesque bits in the locality.

Among the exhibitors are: Robert Hallowell Gardiner Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hallowell Gardiner, Jamaica Plain; Penelope Kirkham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Kirkham of Holliston; James Ripley Hooper 3d, son of Mr. and Mrs Hooper Jr. of Dedham; Lucy Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lee of Wellesley; Barbara Freeman and her brother, Reed Freeman of Milton.

SHOE COMPANY WINS CASE FILED BY UNION

GEORGETOWN, Mass., July 27 (Special)—The bill of complaint filed by the Shoe Workers' Protective Union against Jaffarian Bros. Shoe Company, of this town, seeking to restrain the company from employing non-union help and to compel the firm to honor alleged agreements with the union in its cutting and stitching departments has been dismissed.

The case was filed in the Superior Court early in June and was referred to a master. Several hearings were conducted, the last being on June 27 at which time testimony was given that the Jaffarian company was no longer conducting its own stitching department and that in its cutting department the regular outside cutters were union men in good standing. The defendant company won the case on all points.

SHOE UNIONS CONDUCT REFERENDUM VOTE

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 27 (Special)—The 10 local unions of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union today conducted a referendum vote on the question of calling a district convention for the purpose of making important changes in the union constitution. The constitution has not been revised for four years and officials state that several changes are necessary.

The referendum was held in Liberty Hall in the Protective's building with the polls open from 3 to 8 p. m. A majority vote of the membership of the Haverhill district in favor of calling a district convention will result in immediate arrangements being made for such a meeting.

RAIL HEARINGS SET NEXT WEEK

New Hampshire Commission to Proceed Without B. & M. Counsel

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 27, 1927 (Special)—The Boston & Maine will not be represented at the railroad inquiries to be held in different sections of the State beginning next Monday, according to George Hannauer, president, in a letter to William T. Gunnison, Chairman of the Public Service Commission.

The Boston & Maine subscribes to the procedure outlined by the commission and stands ready to cooperate fully with the inquiry as to the reasonableness of service and transportation policies as they affect New Hampshire, the communication states.

On Monday and Tuesday, Commissioner Fred H. Brown will conduct the inquiries at Woodsville and Berlin. While Commissioner John W. Storrs is presiding at sessions in Laconia, Newport and Keene on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of that week, Mr. Gunnison will hold inquiries at Portsmouth and Rochester on Thursday and Friday.

After the hearings are concluded, a questionnaire will be prepared and submitted to officials of the Boston & Maine and when replies to this have been received, there will be further public hearings at the office of the commission in Concord. This investigation on the part of the public service commission is being conducted by order of the Legislature. Although an appropriation of $15,000 has been made available for this work, it is doubtful if much of the money will be spent.

MARKET GARDENERS TO HOLD FIELD DAY

New York Pathologist to Lecture at Waltham Meeting

Massachusetts vegetable gardeners will hold their annual Field Day at the Market Garden Field Station, Waltham, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, according to R. E. Koon, in charge of the station and the program. Activities will start at 10 a. m. Prof. H. H. Whetzel, pathologist from New York Agricultural College, will give the address of the day; W. A. Munson, director of the M. A. C. Extension Service, giving the address of welcome.

A new feature of the program will be a celery grading and packing contest, which is open to all commercial celery growers of New England. Rules for the contest may be obtained from the station.

Following out the idea started last year, there will be a free-for-all vegetable identification contest, the State Department of Agriculture offering a fine reward.

Specialists will be available for personal consultations on vegetable questions; modern garden equipment will be on exhibit; results obtained from experimental plots will be explained; commercial concerns will have materials on display, and there will also be a chance for the women to discuss canning and preservation questions with the canning specialist from M. A. C. A box lunch will be served at noon by a caterer.

Boys Get Best Farm Training By Home Projects, Expert Says

Educational Authority Thinks Actual Experiments on Own Land More Effective Than Class Work at Universities

Boys starting their careers as modern farmers should be taught by methods which will make them remember what they learn rather than by methods which merely discipline and exercise the intellect, Dr. Rufus W. Stimson of the Massachusetts Department of Education declared in a public lecture at Harvard yesterday.

Dr. Stimson commended the system of instruction which would give the boys a "spot knowledge" of scientific farming, enabling them to raise stock and grow corn by the best known methods, with information which they have at their immediate command. Under this system, nationally known as the Massachusetts home project plan, a boy living on his own home farm studies and carries on experiments under the direction of an instructor from the Department of Education. Instead of attending an agricultural school where conditions are somewhat artificial and idealized, the boy grapples immediately with the problems of his own home farm. Realizing that he is dealing with an actual problem under natural conditions, the student is found to be far more interested than he would be if working on a school farm.

Father Learns Too

Sometimes a boy plants a row of potatoes, beans, or corn between two of his father's rows. The father, who has been contented with old-time ways is quickly convinced that the "new fangled" methods of modern scientific farming are far ahead of his and adopts them.

"Mental discipline," Dr. Stimson said, "is often given as the reason for studying arithmetic, geometry, Latin, and Greek. Professors suggest that this is the true benefit to be gained from study. But the method which is most effective in scientific farming is one which permits a retention of knowledge rather than a mere wrestling with problems and engaging in mental exercise. In our home project work, of course, many things will fade out of the boy's memory. It is known that unused knowledge fades fastest, and used knowledge tends to stay in the memory.

"Retention of knowledge is vitally important, and in this respect our system of directing the boy in practical experiments on the farm is effective. The boy watches his small crop grow and sees his few cows or sheep expand into a herd, and is spurred on by his own achievements."

Dr. Stimson discussed at length the various philosophies of study, beginning with Rousseau, who turned his back completely on book knowledge and directed his entire attention to nature study, and ending with Hobart, who emphasized the necessity for correlating knowledge and integrating it. The Massachusetts home project system, he pointed out, is one which correlates the knowledge of the farmer boy. Dr. Stimson, however, emphasized the importance of book knowledge along with experiments, since they contained a vast heritage of knowledge.

Accounting methods were urged by Dr. Stimson as effective means of helping the boy to retain his knowledge.

"Boyhood of Farmer Lad"

Dr. Stimson declared that he had no patience with the teacher who tries to make a "little old man of the young farmer boy" by assigning to him a difficult problem which he is not capable of mastering. "We should cherish the boyhood of the farmer lad with as much delight as the playground master," he declared. As the boys grow older, they are given more mature problems. Many of the younger students carrying on their agricultural study on the home farm in Massachusetts start out modestly, he said, with perhaps a dozen hens or one heifer, and within the four-year period of their course they frequently develop large businesses. An example was cited of a Massachusetts boy who started with 11 hens, which he was permitted to feed on his father's farm. Within four years he had 2200 chickens and had drawn his father into business with him.

Mr. Stimson made it clear that, although the home project method dealt, essentially with experiments, cultural and theoretical learning of the youth was not to be neglected. The boy, he said, should develop in humanistic fields, learning something of English, history, music and civics, but he must also have a knowledge of natural science

The Massachusetts home project plan, he quoted from agricultural literature, is the great unifier, since it brings together the home and the school, the teacher and the parent, and education and career. The important thing, he said, is what the soil is doing for the boy and not what the boy is doing for the soil.

HARTFORD DRYS START NEW MOVE

Take First Step in State Organization to Oppose Antiprohibition Forces

HARTFORD, Conn., July 27 (Special)—The organization of a committee in this city "for the purpose of upholding the laws of the State and Nation" and to combat the influence of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, a branch of which was started in this city last year, is announced by Roscoe W. Vining, superintendent of the Connecticut Temperance and Anti-Saloon League.

This is the first step in a state-wide movement, which is soon to be followed by Meriden and other towns in the State. The Hartford committee, as will be the other committees, is composed, says Mr. Vining, of outstanding men who represent the leading professions and industries of the city and State. The members of the committee have subscribed to the following statement:

"We, citizens of Hartford, believe that prohibition is the permanent policy of this Nation.

"We favor the vigorous enforcement of this policy by the National Government, and we consider it the duty of the State and municipal governments by legislative and executive action to support the Federal Government to the full extent of their power.

"We believe that it is the duty of every citizen to obey all laws, to help in their enforcement and to refrain from helping the bootlegger directly or indirectly.

"We believe that the failure of otherwise good citizens to take this stand in word and deed has increased corruption and lawlessness and has prevented prohibition from accomplishing even more good than it has already accomplished."

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST NAVY VESSEL

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 27 (AP)—The 150th anniversary of the launching of John Paul Jones's Ranger, the first ship of the United States Navy, was observed yesterday at Badger's Island, where the vessel was built. Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, attended the exercises, together with representatives of the States of New Hampshire and Maine and the City of Portsmouth, George H. Moses (R.), Senator, and Edward H. Wason (R.), Representative, from New Hampshire.

Detachments from the United States Marine Corps barracks here and from the cruiser Raleigh marched in a parade which formed part of the ceremonies. A banquet at the Hotel Rockingham and a visit to the Portsmouth Historical Society, situated in a building which dates back to 1758, completed the program.

JUNE'S BUILDING IN STATE SHOWS INCREASE OVER MAY

But Total Valuation of $14,002,400, Including New $1,400,000 Y. W. C. A. in Boston, Is Smaller Than June, 1926

The total valuation of building and engineering operations in Massachusetts during June was $14,002,400, according to the State Department of Labor and Industries. This amount represents an increase of 4.7 per cent as compared with activities during May, 1927, but was $3,445,996 less than the valuation for building during June, 1926.

The aggregate value for the month just ended was made up largely of new residential building. In fact $8,376,840, or 59.8 per cent of all building was for this classification. New non-residential building was estimated at $3,392,524, or 24.2 per cent. Additions, alterations and repairs amounted to $2,233,036, or 16 per cent.

New Y. W. C. A. Building

The largest individual projects reported were as follows: Boston, Wentworth Institute Trade School, $361,000; building for the New England Conservatory of Music, $230,000; and a building for the Young Women's Christian Association, $1,400,000, and Haverhill, one theater, $150,000.

The aggregate value for the first six months of 1927 was $71,253,129, showing a decrease of $8,063,946, or 10.2 per cent, from the value reported for the first six months in 1926 ($79,317,075).

Applications were filed in June, 1927, for 817 new residential buildings, to cost $8,376,840 (including the Young Women's Christian Association building already mentioned, to cost $1,400,000). The 816 housekeeping dwellings were planned to accommodate 1506 families, as follows: One-family houses, 514 families; 237 two-family houses, 474; 55 multi-family houses, 484 families, and 10 dwellings and stores combined, 34 families.

During the first six months of 1927 applications were filed for permits to erect 4198 housekeeping dwellings, to provide accommodations for 8071 families at an estimated total cost of $36,722,162. The corresponding data for the first six months in 1926 were: 4613 dwellings, to provide accommodations for 8272 families and to cost $38,182,683. The totals for the first six months in 1927, as compared with corresponding totals for the first six months in 1926, show decreases as follows: Number of housekeeping dwellings, 415; number of families accommodated, 201; estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings, $1,460,521.

Non-Residential Buildings

The number of applications filed in June, 1927, for permits to erect new non-residential buildings was 1211, to cost $3,392,524; including a number of relatively important groups of projects, as follows: Two schools, $591,000; 906 private garages, $559,638; 52 stores and mercantile buildings, $524,107; and 18 factories and workshops, $509,415.

A total of $2,233,036 was reported to be expended for additions, alterations, and repairs to 1804 buildings. The largest proposed expenditures in individual cities were the following: Boston, $779,900; and Malden, $312,375.

In only 14 of the 39 cities did the aggregate value of permits for which applications were filed in June, 1927, exceed the corresponding value for May, 1927. In Boston, the large increase was due almost wholly to the Y. W. C. A. building for which a new application was made. In Malden, a very large amount of alteration and repair work was reported in June, making the total for that month nearly double that for May. There was a decided decrease in Somerville in the amount of new building proposed, both residential and non-residential. The returns for Springfield also showed a large decrease in June; the amount reported, however, was not actually small but only relatively small in comparison with the very large amount of alteration and repair work reported in May.

ROSLINDALE MERCHANTS PICNIC

What was planned to be an outing of the retail merchants of Roslindale, turned out to be a community picnic, as large numbers of residents of that locality joined with the merchants, in a day of fun at Lake Pearl, Wrentham, today. Special buses left Roslindale at 10 a. m., and scores of individual automobiles joined the procession. The outing was held under auspices of the Roslindale Board of Trade and was attended by several hundred people. Sports and features were arranged at the lake for entertainment.

SACCO REPORTS RECEIVED

Governor Fuller, in connection with the study he is making of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, visited the scene of the slaying at South Braintree yesterday afternoon. Earlier in the day the Governor interviewed eight Sacco-Vanzetti witnesses, who, it was said at the State House, spoke in the interest of the defense. Stenographic reports of the final arguments before the Governor's advisory committee, which were concluded Monday were received yesterday at the State House and sent to the committee

CHAMBERS UNITE IN CONNECTICUT

Naugatuck Valley Towns Plan to Attract New York Industries

HARTFORD, Conn., July 27 (Special)—Formation of the Naugatuck Valley Chamber of Commerce Association was recently consummated at a meeting of representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of Waterbury, Seymour, Derby, Naugatuck, Shelton and Ansonia.

The association will work for the development of the industries of the valley and will seek also to make the communities more attractive places in which to live. Clark Belden, secretary of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, presided at the meeting.

It was the consensus at the meeting that the several communities represented could attract many industries from New York if proper attention were paid to the matter. It was pointed out that low tax rates and proximity to New York offer a haven to the industries of the metropolis. Fred Abbot, president of the Derby Business Men's Association, told the group that during the last year five new industries have located in his city, while Lloyd Anderson of Naugatuck spoke of the gains made by New Haven.

Among other matters discussed was the placing of signs along the highway to inform tourists of the industries in the section, the names of the manufacturers and other facts.

HAVERHILL SHOE FACTORIES BUSY

Black Patent and Black Satin Feature Present Output

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 27 (Special)—Haverhill shoe manufacturing concerns and the allied plants are more active this week than at any period since the pre-Easter season. The factories manufacturing women's medium and high grade turn and McKay footwear are showing an excellent volume of business for midsummer.

Features of the present production are black patent and black satin footwear. Colors are coming into more prominence as the season opens but the new shades of tan do not threaten to impair the popularity of the blacks. Fall shoes are moving through the factories smoothly and the trend to plainer footwear is relieving much of the congestion that has resulted in the fitting rooms in recent seasons, the shoes reaching the making rooms without serious interruption.

The wood heel industry is busy with a large volume of business which is increasing daily. The majority of the heels manufactured are celluloid covered and celluloid covers are in great demand. Many of the manufacturers are now buying their blocks from the heel manufacturers and covering their own heels. Several concerns this week have large crews of celluloid coverers at work.

DIRECT PRIMARY LAW IS OPPOSED

William T. Cobb Elected Head of New Maine Organization

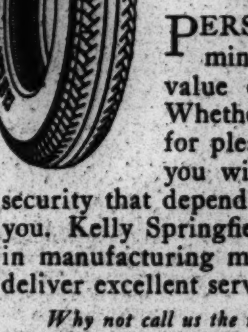
AUGUSTA, Me., July 27 (AP)—William T. Cobb, formerly Governor, was elected president of an organization formed here yesterday to conduct a campaign for the repeal of the present direct primary law for the nomination of political candidates. The voters of the State will pass upon the question at a special election to be held Oct. 18. Obadiah Gardner of Rockland, Mrs. Guy P. Gannett of Portland, Clyde R. Chapman of Belfast and Mrs. Charles A. Creighton of Thomaston were elected vice-presidents, and Charles S. Hichborn of Augusta, treasurer.

The speakers at the meeting opposed to the repeal of the primary law included Obadiah Gardner of Rockland, Albert M. Spear, associate justice (retired), of Augusta, Mrs. Jennie Flood Kreger of Fairfield, F. Marion Simpson and J. Fred O'Connell of Bangor, Maurice Lait of Old Town and Mrs. Maude E. West of East Winthrop.

THANKS EXTENDED FOR LINDBERGH RECEPTION

Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the Daniel Guggenheim Foundation for the Promotion of Aeronautics which is sponsoring Colonel Lindbergh's air tour to every State in the United States, in a letter received yesterday by Mayor Nichols, thanked the Mayor for the demonstration given in Boston last Friday and Saturday in honor of the aviator. He said:

"I have read in the newspapers of the remarkable reception you gave Col. Lindbergh. I just want to thank you for the interest and co-operation which I assure you is very sincerely appreciated."



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PIERCE RUBBER COMPANY
9 JERSEY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Opposite Fenway Park Phones: Kenmore [illegible]

RADIO

RADIO SET IS SOURCE OF JOY ON PARLOR CAR

Canadian Trains Equipped With Receivers Find Reception Good

Despite the fact that the train was speeding along at more than 40 miles an hour on its way from Boston to Montreal, regardless of daylight and the hilly country through which the road lay, passengers in the parlor car of this train were being entertained in a most novel fashion. From the loudspeaker at the end of the car issued forth music from New York and Schenectady with a volume which was easily heard by the holder of the rearmost seat. And if at any time any passenger wished to listen more closely to the concert he had but to put on the earphones which hung beside his seat.

As nightfall gathered and the music became even louder, reception improving with a greater choice of stations as a result, a feeling of admiration and awe became prevalent through the car. To pick up entertainment such as this, with as good a quality of tone and as small an amount of interference as one has in one's parlor at home, seemed incredible. The most skeptical on the subject of radio on moving trains should have been entirely convinced.

The government-owned railway of Canada operates 76 cars similarly equipped on its runs from coast to coast. Practically any of the longer trips in Canada may now be made more pleasant with the entertainment afforded by the radio.

A box antenna extending the length of the car and about seven inches above the metal roof, gives the clue from the outside of the entertainment to be had within. The aerial is supported on glass insulators above the roof of the car which is used as the ground for the receiver, thus allowing but a very short distance between aerial and ground. At the place nearest the position of the radio receiver the aerial is tapped and a lead-in brought to the set.

Radio Equipment on Train

The receiver is housed in an upright cabinet, being a separate unit loosely placed in the cabinet. Above and below the place for the receiver there is room for batteries and accessory apparatus, while on top of the cabinet is the cone loudspeaker. As mentioned before there is a pair of earphones plugged in at each seat, the fittings for these plugs being specially built into the car and the wiring to the receiver is behind the panels. The number of phones used varies as to the number of seats, from 28 to 40 being used. These are connected to the receiver in sets of five, each five phones being hooked up in series, and each set in parallel.

A special transformer on the output terminals of the set leads to these phones.

In most of the cars the receiver used is a four-tube reflex, doing the duty of a six-tube set, with a three-stage power amplifier for use with the loudspeaker. This receiver is specially made for the railway company, and is not found on the market, although at one time it was among the sets on sale to the public. The choice of this set and the five-tube neutrodyne of the same make on the newer cars, such as the Boston-Montreal, was only made after exhaustive tests had been conducted with a great variety of receivers. Loop aerials and superheterodynes were found to be useless on moving trains, especially steel cars which make up the majority of those on the Canadian lines. There are still sets being tried out for new cars, and all the cars being built as parlor cars are now wired for the purpose while under construction.

To insure the passengers good reception a radio operator is carried on each radio-equipped car. These are for the main young men, specially trained to use the radio receivers on the trains and they know with a nicety what to expect on a run and where to find those stations quickly without too much interference from telegraph lines and power lines coming in during their hunt. In fact, while looking for another station they will disconnect the phones and loudspeaker and only plug in their own headset.

These young men, some of whom are government licensed wireless operators, are uniformed and instructed in the interesting points on their run, so as to be able to inform travelers what this or that interesting landmark is.

It is interesting to listen to the concerts critically when going through cuttings, tunnels and over steel bridges. Each of these structures has a tendency to blot the music out, sometimes noticeably and at other times barely perceptible. Power lines also cause some trouble, and at some stations it is necessary to turn the set off due to the interference caused by the telegraph dispatcher.

Although a few railroads in the United States also carry radio-equipped cars, none of the companies, it is said, have gone into the system in the same manner as the Canadian National Railways. Trains operating into the United States from Canada are now being equipped, notably those from Montreal to Boston and from Toronto to Chicago. The service, now three years old, is greatly appreciated by travelers, many of whom voice their appreciation at the termination of their trips.

Radio Program Notes

YOUNG as it is among nationwide radiocasting chains, the Columbia Broadcasting System has acquired a mystery, Major J. Andrew White, in charge of the Columbia chain's technical affairs, has announced.

The mystery man, for it is a male mystery, is one of Major White's "finds." He will be the principal announcer, whose suave, expressive voice, and whose agile wit will help to make Columbia hours entertaining to the millions of radio listeners within hearing distance of the network, which now includes 16 strategically situated stations.

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The Major, himself one of the first and foremost announcer celebrities, says that not even studio attaches will have the chance to know the mystery man by any other name than the Voice of Columbia, which will be his introduction to radio audiences on and after the initial program on Sept. 4.

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Asked if the Voice of Columbia is already a radiocasting celebrity, Major White smiled his best imitation of the sphinx-like smile, and countered with a query of his own.

"If I start telling you all about him he won't be a mystery man, will he?"

The Voice of Columbia will be masked before the microphone, and at such times as his public appearances otherwise would betray his identity.

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Joseph Diskay, the well-known radio tenor, will head the program at the Star-News station KPSN, Pasadena, Calif., July 28, from 8 to 9 p. m., Pacific standard time. A native of Hungary, he has distinguished himself not only in his native land but in other countries and in the last year has been acclaimed by the public and press of America to be one of the foremost tenors now appearing in the United States. He has studied in Hungary, Italy and Germany and sings in five languages. He has just concluded a tour of the Keith circuit, scoring a tremendous success. He is also a Victor and Columbia artist, having made many records for these two companies.

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A Stadium Concert conducted by Frederick Stock will be radiocast at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Thursday night, July 28. This is the first time this year that radio audiences will hear the orchestra under Mr. Stock's baton. At this time the second half of the program will be radiocast direct from the Lewisohn Stadium by the National Broadcasting Company through the Blue Network. Frederick Stock, who is a conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, appeared as guest conductor of the Stadium Concerts last season. This year he will conduct the Stadium Concerts for two weeks, being followed by Pierre Monteux.

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Works of Moszkowski, Debussy and Glazounoff will be included in the second half of the Stadium program. Prior to the orchestral music the Elks Male Quartet will be heard from the studios of WJZ, New York. Their program will continue until after the Stadium intermission.

This program will be radiocast through WJZ, New York; WBZ, Springfield; WBZA, Boston; KDKA, Pittsburgh; KYW, Chicago; WJR, Detroit; WHAM, Rochester; WBAL, Baltimore, and KSD, St. Louis.

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Harry Reser, chief of the Cliquot Club Eskimos, who guides these musicians into the National Broadcasting Company's studios on Thursday evening, July 28, for an hour of entertainment through the Red Network of the National Broadcasting company, will, on this occasion, bring with him not only sleigh bells, dog barks, cool breezes and icicles, but a new musical instrument called the "trioctachord." In the program of this evening, which goes on the air at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, he will demonstrate its musical qualities by playing a solo upon it before the microphone. Just what the instrument is remains Reser's secret. The balance of the Cliquot Club Eskimos' offerings for this evening includes Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony," seven recent fox trots and several marches and instrumental solos.

This program will be radiocast by WEAF, New York; WEEI, Boston; WJAR, Providence; WTAG, Worcester; WGR, Buffalo; WFI, Philadelphia; WRC, Washington; WCSH, Portland; WCAE, Pittsburgh; WWJ, Detroit; WGN, Chicago; WCCO, Minneapolis-St. Paul; WGY, Schenectady; WDAF, Kansas City.

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A new character, "Old Bill," whose hobby is tinkering around the house and creating bits of furniture and household appliances with his hands, will make his bow before the National Broadcasting Company's Red Network for the first time Thursday evening, July 28, at 10:10 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time.

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This new half-hour program will present "Old Bill" while reminiscing over something in the line of furniture that he has built in the past. Romance and adventure are attached to such things as cedar chests, cradles, chairs and bookcases, and happenings in connection with these articles, together with "Old Bill's" day dreams, will be pictured in this musical setting. The music will be supplied by an orchestra and two vocalists.

This program will be radiocast by WEAF, New York; WJAR, Providence; WGR, Buffalo; WFI, Philadelphia; WRC, Washington; WWJ, Detroit; KSD, St. Louis.

AVIATION

By W. LAWRENCE LE PAGE

RECALLING the remarkable success achieved in the past by the United States Post Office Department in its pioneer operation of the transcontinental air mail service between New York and San Francisco, an airway which presents some of the most exacting problems from the standpoint of weather, it is with a feeling of considerable satisfaction that aeronautical people have read the recent news to the effect that the Post Office Department, having just relinquished its former air mail service, is now seriously considering another pioneering undertaking, namely, that of organizing and operating until such time as an individual private operator is found, a transatlantic air mail service. But, just as it took years to develop the transcontinental service—for this undertaking it will be recalled was first launched as long ago as 1919—so the inauguration of a successful transatlantic mail service by air is not a proposition which lends itself to mushroom growth.

Pioneer Service Outline

Just what form the pioneer transatlantic air service will take in its initial stages is a matter of extreme interest to those who study the possibilities of aviation from the commercial standpoint. As has been brought out previously in these weekly columns, transportation is a science which has been in process of development for years and years, and, whether it is railroad transportation, water transportation or even air transportation, the basic requirements are identical. It may be said, in fact, that no system of transport is complete in itself. What would be the purpose, for example, of a railroad service at the terminal stations of which there was no taxi stand? Or a steamship line which originated in a port not served by a railroad connecting inland centers of business and population?

On the basis of this consideration, therefore, it seems not unlikely that, at least during the initial stages of development, the first steps toward a transoceanic air service may take the form of a close co-operation between existing steamship companies and air transport operators. The idea is by no means new and has been brought up for consideration afresh only recently as a result of the stimulus of recent ocean-spanning flights. It involves the use of aircraft in conjunction with steamships, providing a ship-to-shore air service for the purpose of bringing into port, from a liner 400 or 500 miles out, and express mail and in fact also passengers.

Speeding Up Mails

This general proposition is enjoying the light of considerable discussion at this time. Apart from the preliminary consideration being given it by the Post Office Department, it is reported that the Canadian Government hopes soon to put into operation a system for the speeding up of mails from Europe by taking them from liners at sea and bringing them into Quebec and Montreal by air. In general, the system involves the employment of seaplanes capable of a speed of about 100 miles per hour which will land near the liner and take off such mail as is prepaid for this special handling and bring it into port at least one day sooner than it would otherwise be delivered.

Such a scheme sounds extremely simple, but there are, however, numerous complications, one of the most important of which is that of the possibility of aircraft being unable in bad weather, firstly, to find the ship, and, secondly, to get near enough to it for the purpose of taking off mails and passengers. For this reason, it is not unlikely that the future liner will be so constructed as to provide for the carriage of at least one and possibly several airplanes as part of the ship's standard equipment. These would be flown off a special flying deck provided, and would not, therefore, be concerned with the condition of the surface of the sea or with problems of loading or unloading while afloat.

Such a ship would not be an entirely new development as a commercial vessel, for, apart from the aircraft carriers which belong to the navy, the Australian Government shortly after the war fitted out the steamer Nairana as a seaplane carrier. Storage was provided for seven seaplanes, and derricks were arranged for hoisting them out onto the surface of the water, but the Nairana was not fitted with a flying deck.

The commercial aircraft-carrying liner of the future will, however, have to be an especially designed ship because of the novel features involved. The writer has had the opportunity of inspecting such a design for a 24,000-ton Atlantic liner 670 feet long capable of accommodating 1250 passengers. Such a ship would be equipped with a flying deck uppermost measuring 565 feet in length and 100 feet wide. The ship would have no funnels, the smoke from the engines being carried aft to horizontal smokestacks at the rear.

Passenger Comforts

To the passenger, the ship would have the same comforts as are available in a first class liner of today. The upper, or flying eck, although it extended over almost the entire length of the vessel, would in no way interfere with his comfort for this upper deck would be used as a recreation deck when flying was not going on. For a comparatively small extra charge passengers and mail could be flown ashore when still one day out by water. Men engaged in important business could join the ship when one day out at the start of the journey and leave it in a similar manner at its conclusion.

The present five-and-one-half days journey between New York and Southampton would thus be reduced to three-and-one-half days and the extra cost to the passenger availing himself of these aerial facilities would be comparatively small. If the schedule provided for the planes leaving the liner when she was 500 miles out from her destination, the airplane would complete the journey in approximately five hours and the rate might possibly be $60 a passenger, or approximately 12 cents a passenger mile. The aircraft used would be four or five passenger closed cabin airplanes fitted with flotation bags to enable a safe landing upon the water if such became necessary.

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While serious steps on this side of the Atlantic are being taken toward the establishment of some form of commercial aviation across the ocean, European aeronautical interests are giving close attention to preparations for pioneer flights connecting these two continents in the westerly direction. There is little doubt that the problem of a non-stop flight from Europe to America will prove harder of solution than have the flights already made, since, while contrary winds are likely to be met in either case, there is a far higher percentage of winds blowing east than otherwise.

Despite the added obstacles, however, there is little doubt that, provided careful preparations are made, a successful non-stop flight west will be made shortly. But the real significance of the present projects originating in England, France and Germany lies in the fact that, with but a few exceptions such as Levine's proposed return in the Bellanca, aircraft which are really suitable for transoceanic flying are to be employed.

For example, Frank T. Courtney, the British pilot who is likely to be the first to start on the attempted flight to the United Sates, has chosen for his aircraf one of the largest and most seaworthy seaplanes ever constructed, namely, the Dornier Wahl, an all-metal flying boat of German design and construction. Dr. Dornier, the designer of this machine has always specialized in the construction of large commercial air transport planes and has produced many seaplanes of the flying boat type. It has long been his contention that a seaplane should not only be a good aircraft but should also have a fair degree of seaworthiness and be capable of riding out a fairly high sea, depending, of course, upon the particular size of the machine.

The Dornier Wahl is a large monoplane flying boat with two engines in tandem arranged on great metal struts extending above the center portion of the huge rectangular wing. The particular machine in which Courtney will attempt to fly the Atlantic will be fitted with Napier Lion engines of 450 horsepower each, a 12-cylinder three-bank arrow type water-cooled engine which has a remarkable record for reliability of performance. The wing is supported along the top of the hull which has accommodation for 15 or 20 passengers. Another peculiarity of the Wahl is the arrangement for providing stability when floating or cruising on the surface of the water. The hull is equipped with what appears to be wing stubs extending for a short distance out on either side at the water line. In section, these stubs do not resemble the lifting contours of an airplane wing but are of symmetrical section and are tilted slightly upward at the front edge in order that they may have a planing effect when the seaplane is running at high speed over the surface of the water. The effect of these surface stabilizers is very marked and, moreover, owing to their symmetrical streamline section, their resistance to the air during flight is not so great as to render them a serious obstacle from the aerodynamic standpoint.

The Dornier Wahl is the type of aircraft with which it may be expected the first commercial transoceanic services will be started. At present no machine of this type or one having similar qualities is manufactured in this country, but there is no doubt whatsoever that ocean air transportation of the future—not the very distant future either—will call for seagoing flying boats constructed along the lines of the Dornier Wahl or some similar plan.

German Junker Entry

As a somewhat striking distinction from the flying boat which Captain Courtney plans to fly across the Atlantic, the German entry for transatlantic laurels presents another possibility in commercial seagoing aircraft. The well-known German aircraft manufacturing concern, Junkers Flugwerke, of Dessau, Germany, announces the preparation of one of its big J-23 seaplanes for a flight from Berlin to New York with a stop at the Azores Islands. The J-23 seaplane is also an all-metal monoplane, as are all of Dr. Junkers' designs, but unlike the Dornier plane, the Junkers machine is a pontoon seaplane, the difference being that in the case of a flying boat the entire hull floats on the surface of the water, whereas a pontoon seaplane is identical with a land type airplane with the exception of large pontoons being substituted for the wheels of the undercarriage.

The Junkers J-23 has been used extensively on the German air transport lines. It is a three-engine plane with one Junkers L-2 type engine rated at 195 horsepower, but which actually develops more nearly 230 horsepower, mounted in the nose, and two 100 horsepower engines mounted on the wings on each side of the passenger cabin. All these engines are of the water-cooled type, but whether the Atlantic flight machine is to be equipped with these standard power units, or whether special engines are to be used for the ocean attempt, has not been gleaned from press reports, which so far have made no mention of the engines with which the plane is equipped.

Ten-Passenger Cabin

The machine has a large cabin, which is usually equipped with seats to accommodate 10 passengers, although for the Atlantic flight doubtless all of the cabin space would be given over to gasoline tanks and navigation instruments. The machine has a cruising speed around 95-100 miles per hour, and should prove a close contender for cross-Atlantic honors against the Dornier, although there is little doubt that the latter is far superior as a seagoing aircraft.

Rumor has it that Herr Udet, another well-known German aircraft designer and a very skillful pilot, is also planning an Atlantic flight in the westerly direction, but no indication has yet been forthcoming as to the type of machine he plans to employ. Udet aircraft have for the most part been small machines with the exception of the Kondor, an all-metal 12-passenger four-engine monoplane of the land type which was produced early last year. The novel feature of the Kondor is that the engines, which are arranged in egg-shaped nacelles slung beneath the huge wing, two on each side, drive pusher airscrews by means of long shafts extending out to the trailing edge of the wing.

While the Udet Kondor is a land type machine, it comes within the class of a genuine commercial airliner which might be highly suitable for regular ocean transport if modified to a seaplane or completely redesigned. It would seem, therefore, that prospects for the forthcoming Atlantic flight attempts are bright and may well result in data being obtained which will be immediately available for the organization of regular air lines between the United States and Europe.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBET, Boston, Mass. (1130)

7 p. m.—Events of the day; baseball; financial summary.
7:15 Moran and Rumrill, popular songs.
7:30 George Nelson, banjoist; E. Louise Adams, pianist.
7:45 Program by the Sunshine Troubadours under the direction of Valley Flower.
8:30 John M. Lyons, tenor.
8:50 Raymond Pugh, pianist.
9:10 Walter P. Tuley.
9:20 Ninth Coast Artillery Band.
10 Correct time.

WBZ and WBZA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (900)

6:25 p. m.—Baseball.
6:45 Hotel Statler ensemble; Katherine Stang, violin; Virginia Birnie, cello; Helen Clapham, harp; Hazel McNamara, organ.
7 Baseball; Bert Lowe and his orchestra.
7:31 Radio Nature League under the direction of Thornton W. Burgess.
8 Vitali Podolsky, violinist; Betty Podolsky, accompanist.
8:30 Violet Jameson Stevens, contralto; Michael Healey, accompanist.
8:45 George Brigandi, violinist; Louis Shapiro, violinist; Walter Colantuno, accompanist.
9 WJZ, Nathaniel Shilkret's orchestra.
10 Principato Hawaiian trio.
10:30 "Dick" Newcomb and his orchestra.
11 Baseball; weather.

Tomorrow

10:30 a. m.—Organ recital by Louis Weir.
10:45 Radio chef and householder.
11 Continuation of organ recital.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (850)

4 p. m.—Junior Sinfonians.
4:20 Popular selections by "Jack" Fay and Rose Golden.
4:30 News.
5 "The Day in Finance."
5:05 Live-stock and meat report.
6:30 Baseball; "Jimmie" Gallagher and his orchestra.
6:55 Correct time; continuation of dance program.
7:25 Baseball; weather; Animal Lovers' Club of the Boston Welfare Association.
8 WEAN artists' ensemble.
9 Rhodes dance orchestra.
10 News.

Tomorrow

10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Clubs; the Rev. Charles H. Brown; Amelia Wright Sargent, contralto; Helen Studzinska, violinist; Jean Sargent.
11 WNAC cooking school.
11:30 News.
12:55 p. m.—Time signals and weather.
1 Shepard Colonial luncheon concert.
1:29 Today's baseball game; news.
1:35 Shepard Colonial luncheon concert.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (670)

4 p. m.—News.
4:10 Arthur Hiltz, tenor.
5:30 Positions wanted.
5:45 Stock market and business news.
6 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra.
6:50 News.
6:57 Highway bulletin.
7 Big Brother Club; Big Brother's lighthouse news exchange.
7:30 Anne Negro, pianist.
7:45 Earle Nelson and his "Uke."
8 Sager's half hour of hospitality.
8:30 WEAF, organ recital from the Welte-Mignon studios by Carl McKinly, assisted by Genia Zielinska, coloratura soprano.
9 WEAF, correct time; Ipana Troubadours.
9:30 WEAF, Silvertown Cord orchestra.
10:30 "Cruising the Air."
10:35 Chamber of Commerce organ recital by Frank Stevens.

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

THE OFFICIAL
Browning-Drake Kit
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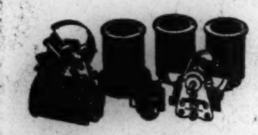

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Radio Programs

(Continued from Page 6)

11:05 News.
11:10 Radio forecast and weather.

Tomorrow

8 a. m.—WEAF, "The Roaring Lyons."
8:15 E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.
9:30 The Friendly Maids.
10 Anne Bradford's half-hour.
10:30 The Friendly Maids.
10:35 Caroline Cabot shopping service.
10:50 The Friendly Maids.
11:58 Time signals and news.
12:40 p. m.—Boston Farmers' Produce Market report.
2:25 Paul de Frank.
2:40 James Biller, recitations.
2:53 Alice Welch, soprano.
3:10 Mary French Aldrich, readings.
3:30 Morrie Komins and his orchestra.

WBSO, Wellesley Hills, Mass. (780)

6 p. m.—"Consequences of the Installment Plan of Buying."
12 Address, Dr. Henry Hallam Saunderson; Scripture reading; music and poetry.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (820)

7 p. m.—Weather; announcements; news.
7:40 State of Maine talk.
7:50 Adams studio.
9:30 From WEAF.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (580)

7:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
8 Baseball; weather; studio program.
8:30 From WEAF.
9 Correct time; studio program.
9:30 From WEAF
10:30 Bancroft Hotel dance orchestra.
11 News.

WMAF, South Dartmouth, Mass. (700)

6:15 to 12 p. m.—From WOR.

WJAR, Providence, R. I. (620)

7:30 p. m.—Baseball.
8 Glee Club of the University of North Carolina.
8:30 Musical program.
9 Correct time; musical program.
9:30 From WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (630)

7 p. m.—Bond trio.
7:15 "Marketing Dairy Products," C. E. Hough.
7:30 Helen West Stone, soprano; Helen F. Anderson, pianist.
8 WTIC Serenaders.
8:30 Philharmonic brass quartet.
9 Colt Park municipal orchestra.
9:30 Katherine Horahan, soprano; Harold Ransom, baritone.
10 News.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (990)

7:45 p. m.—Melody Way Club.
9 From WEAF.
11 Weather; Earl Carpenter and his orchestra.

WFBL, Syracuse, N. Y. (1160)

7:30 p. m.—Stocks; the Hiawathans.
8 Remington Band.
9 Baseball; news; musical program.
10:30 Lecture recital by Vladimir Karapetoff, pianist.

WSYR, Syracuse, N. Y. (1330)

8:30 p. m.—Old fashioned dance music.
9 "Don" Weyand and Louis Keiser.
9:30 J. C. LaVancher, tenor; Margery LaVancher, contralto; Jeanette Clarke, accompanist.
11 Syracuse University educational talk, Prof. William Yerington.

WGY, Syracuse, N. Y. (790)

7:20 WGY agricultural program.
8 Remington Band.
9 From WEAF.
9:30 Brazilian Mandoliers.
10 Lecture recital by Vladimir Karapetoff, pianist.

WABC, New York City (920)

7:30 p. m. Atlantic ladies trio.
8:15 "Mid Pacific."
8:45 "The Chap at the Piano."
9 Atlantic Theater presentation.
9:30 "Dr. Mu Presents."
10:30 Harold Leonard and his orchestra.
10:55 Arlington time; weather.

WJZ, New York City (660)

7 p. m.—Longines time; George Hall's orchestra.
7:30 Talk by John B. Kennedy.
7:35 Continuation of concert.
8 Musical narrative, "Re-told Tales."
8:30 Davis Saxophone Octet.
9 Nathaniel Shilkret's orchestra.
10 Longines time; "Our Musical United States."
10:30 "Freddie" Rich and his orchestra.

WEAF, New York City (610)

6 p. m. — Waldorf-Astoria dinner music.
6:55 Baseball; Synagogue services.
7:30 South Sea Islanders.
8 Glee Club of the University of North Carolina.
8:30 "Organ Masters," recital from the Welte-Mignon studios.
9 Howard time; Ipana Troubadours.
9:30 Goodrich Silvertown Cord Orchestra and Silver Masked Tenor.
10:30 Jack Albin and his orchestra.
11 Cass Hagan and his orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (710)

6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.
6:40 Dagmar Perkins' playground.
6:55 Baseball; Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.
7:30 Bernhard Levitov's orchestra.
8 Correct time; jazz orchestra.
8:15 Leroy Montesanto, tenor.
8:30 Anne Dorothy Baughman, soprano.
8:45 Vincent Sorey, violinist.
9 "The Congo Tribesmen."
9:45 "Musical Vignettes."
10:45 Stanley Davis, musical saw.
10:55 News.
11 Weather; "Joe" Herlihy's orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (1100)

6:55 p. m.—News; baseball; Hotel Morton dinner music.
7:35 Emmett Welch Minstrels.
8:10 Hotel Chelsea concert orchestra.
8:40 Steeplechase Pier dance orchestra.
9 Royal Palace entertainers.
9:30 Breaking of the Waves.
9:35 Hotel Traymore orchestra.
10 Studio program.
10:30 Sand Pipers.
11 Silver Slipperdance orchestra.
11:30 "Ted Weems and his orchestra.

WGHP, Detroit, Mich. (940)

7 p. m.—Dinner concert.
8 News; markets; baseball; children's chat.
9 Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (800)

7 p. m.—Dinner concert.
8:30 Musical program.
9 to 10 From WEAF.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (750)

8 p. m.—Talk on pertinent topics.
9 Studio recital.
9:30 From WEAF.
10:30 Blue Room hour.
11:30 Studio program.
12 Emerson Gill and his orchestra.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (740)

8 to 9 p. m.—From WEAF.
9:30 From WEAF.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (700)

8 p. m.—Hotel Gibson trio.
8:30 National Farm Radio Council talk.
8:40 Continuation of concert.
9 Bessie Cricher, organist.
9:30 Ernst Pack; violin; William Stoess, violin; Uberto Neely, viola; Edward Buck, cello.
10 "Ray" Miller and his orchestra.
11 The Crosley instrumental trio.
12 Organ recital by Johanna Grosse.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (1050)

7:30 p. m.—WBAL dinner orchestra.
8:30 WBAL string quartet.
9 From WJZ.
10 WBAL dance orchestra.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (640)

6 to 8 p. m.—From WEAF.
8 Hotel Mayflower orchestra.
8:30 to 12 From WEAF.

WFHH, Clearwater, Fla. (820)

9:30 p. m.—Open House program.
10 Baseball.
10:45 Program for Central America; news: Radio Ramblers.
11:30 Correct time.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis (740)

8:30 p. m.—Boy Scout program.
9 From WEAF.
10:30 Old Style Entertainers.
10:45 Albrecht's band.
12 Weather; baseball; dance program.

WJJD and WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (820)

WJJD

7 p. m.—Palmer House petite symphony; Victorian orchestra.
7:15 "Distinguished Guest."
7:25 Continuation of concert.
9 Tivoli Theater presentation.
12 Victorian trio.

WEBH

8 p. m.—Classical hour.
10 J. Ennio Bolognini, cellist.
10:30 Edgewater Beach Hotel orchestra.
11 News; continuation of concert.
1 a. m.—Informal revue; Edgewater Beach Hotel orchestra.

WFCL, Chicago, Ill. (620)

7 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor hour.
7:15 Sport talk.
7:30 Labor news.
8 Bulletin.
8:30 Educational talk.
9 "Red Peppers."
10 O'Halloran; Doris Schenk; Oscar Ellinger.
11 "Tuneful Tales."
12 Ann Boehm.
1 a. m.—Earl Hoffman and his orchestra.

Sunset Stories

Ho! for a Taste of Country Life!

IF YOU live in the city there is no longing as keen as wanting to be in the country, except to long to be in the city if you live in the country. Roger P. Scroggins and friends are cockney; that is, city-bred. They love asphalt and brick and the smell of gasoline. But when summer begins to wilt the grass on the Common, their thoughts turn toward breezes scented with cedar, and long green hills and cool brooksides.

Mr. Scroggins had a cousin in the country who loved city people to visit him. His name was Eph. He was a prosperous gray squirrel and lived in a giant rock maple near the Concord River. When Florrie the pigeon flew to him with a message from Mr. Scroggins, saying that city folks were coming, Eph hospitably had said, "The more the merrier." This was well for there were enough going: The Squiffletree family of six boys, six girls, mother and absent-minded father; Levi the orphan turtle; Fib the sparrow chieftain; Florrie the pigeon and the Scrogginses—Mr. and Mrs.

"Meet promptly at 5 o'clock a. m. under the big linden tree," Florrie had told all the party. Mr. Scroggins really was heard of it; Florrie was just the messenger and general fixer. Mr. Scroggins planned. Florrie executed.

At 20 minutes before 5 all the Squiffletrees arrived. They waited, all bunched together like so many tiny muffs. Then one went off to hunt nuts. Then another. Then a third. Then the absent-minded father went to find the bird but forgot his errand, and he became mislaid and Mrs. Squiffletree had to go and hunt for father. They became fairly well scrambled up; but finally, just as the Park Street Church clock struck 5, there they all were again.

Levi was on hand, asleep under a leaf. Fib was hopping frantically up and down. Florrie puffed up and down pompously. Mrs. Scroggins hurried up. Everyone was agog with excitement and chattered and squeaked and giggled and made all of those other excited noises which anyone will make when about to start going on a journey.

Suddenly, some one noticed something, or rather noticed that there wasn't something! "Mr. Scroggins—where is Mr. Scroggins?"

Such a scuttling and scuffling to look for Mr. Scroggins. Just as everyone was becoming discouraged, along he came swinging his little cane and looking as well satisfied as a boy with two ice cream cones. "Where have you been?" In one breath everyone shouted

Mr. Scroggins waited until they had all quieted down and had become well stirred up with curiosity. "Well, if I hadn't have been where I have been," said Scroggins wisely, "we never would have gone where we are going. Just think, we have been planning to make a journey to the country. Of course no one has thought of it except myself, but what were we going to travel in? I knew that unless I did something, probably nothing would be done, so I have been out early to the market. A farmer who lives near Cousin Eph's has agreed to take us all in his truck.

"Here it comes now," and grasping his hat firmly Mr. Scroggins positively galloped over to the street, ran into the middle and, waving his cane, brought a huge truck to a standstill.

The party scrambled, ran and hopped after him. Levi, so it seemed for a few minutes, wasn't going to make it, but a few Squiffletrees surrounded him, picked him up, and dumped him into the box of the truck.

Finally everyone was aboard. Mr. Scroggins sat up with the driver. The rest made themselves as comfortable as possible and they jounced and bounced out through the city streets and away. In no time at all they were in the country, passing fields of corn and beans and cabbages. Only no one knew they were corn, beans or cabbages except Mr. Scroggins, and he wasn't so sure but what they were potatoes.

But Florrie helped him out with the names, and so everyone learned a lot on the journey as well as having such a fine time that there were many cries of disappointment as they drove up under a clump of birch trees. And there sure enough was Cousin Eph himself, grinning as only a cousin can grin.

"Welcome to the country!" he said.

"Here Comes the Truck," Cried Mr. Scroggins, Waving His Cane at It.

With the Libraries

Lists and the Cleveland Public

II

Cleveland, O.

Special Correspondence

THE demand of the public for the Cleveland Public Library's printed lists has been a matter of progressive education. During 1926 so many were asked for and distributed that the departments, divisions and branches found it difficult to estimate their requisitions to provide enough to last until republication. The editions vary from 10,000 to 35,000, and in case of a few have run as high as 45,000.

The lists are distributed at the main library, at the 26 regular branches and, where appropriate, at the 35 branches in the public schools of Cleveland. At the various "shows" and expositions, thousands are picked up and carried away in pockets and handbags, not thrown upon the floor, as is the case with much of the commercial literature distributed at such places. They are distributed by women's clubs and by technical societies and are frequently asked for by the instructors for their college business or technical school classes or by employers for their employees.

But, as has been hinted above, printing appropriations will only stretch so far, and the Cleveland Public Library has found it worth the effort to get every institution, firm, body or recreational agency which gets out any regular publicity to include pertinent library lists. Some of the best publicity the Cleveland Public Library has had in the last three or four years has been without printing cost. The library in its books and service has so sold itself (to put it baldly) to various outside agencies that they have thought it worth while to either embody book lists in their own publicity or to pay for such lists in sufficient quantity for wide distribution. Thus for several seasons the programs of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra have contained two lists of books on music, one on the concert at hand and the other in preparation for the one a fortnight away. For three years Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey's circus have given a page to the Cleveland book list in the programs which they use all over the country.

The Bookmark

But perhaps the most successful experiment in co-operative book advertising is the bookmark, a publicity enterprise which the Library column of the Monitor has described as "The Cleveland Public Library's remarkable method of adult education through reading lists based on motion pictures, plays and symphonies."

Starting with a little bookmark of 15 titles for the French Revolution film "Scaramouche," the library has received requests to prepare these little book-and-film advertising slips for most of the photo-dramas based on novels or plays which have been shown in Cleveland, but the library is "choosy," and in three years has prepared bookmarks for only 21 of the better pictures, including "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," "Abraham Lincoln," "Janice Meredith," "The Thief of Bagdad," "Romola," "The Big Parade," "Ben-Hur" and "The Yankee Clipper."

Three things have been fundamental in this co-operation: The library has reserved the right to decide what productions are worthy of this publicity, the producer or exhibitor pays for the printing, and the bookmarks are distributed not only throughout the library system but in the movie theater during a week or two previous to the showing of the film in question, thus introducing the library to a public which may not have even a bowing, let alone a borrowing acquaintance with it, and gaining hundreds of readers not only for the book or play on which the movie is based but for those on the biography, history and social setting of the period.

The managers and promoters of various musical and theatrical attractions, lecture courses and expositions have looked upon the bookmark scheme as worked out for the movies and found it good and suited to their purpose. Therefore, 21 of these attractive little lists have been prepared to help in making audiences of creative listeners for Cleveland's unusually fine musical entertainments, 14 more have been for productions at the commercial theaters and the Play House, Cleveland's Art Theater, and various others were for industrial expositions, lecture courses, marionettes, and "The Miracle." Sixty-six of all have been distributed throughout the library system and to audiences varying from 100 to 12,000 persons.

This shifting the financial responsibility for list publicity is not playing the great American game of passing the buck or "letting George do it," it is something much more worth while, namely the library working itself deeper and deeper into the heart of the community and making these agencies, institutions, firms and recreational enterprises feel that the library's interests are primarily theirs. The Cleveland Public Library sees more and more clearly that the best publicity is gained by fostering the idea that it is to Cleveland's interest to advertise its own library and that by the library's chosen methods.

Readers' Adviser Lists

Space is left for only a mention of one of the library's most important activities and perhaps its most concrete contribution to the adult education movement as understood today—that is the work of the Readers' Adviser whose job it is not only to plan courses of reading suited to individual needs but also an even more important task, to help in vague desires and aspirations after self-culture. Thus—two girls come requesting books on life; an eager woman wants to know "something about everything"; a distressingly shy youth, whose pressing need is a job, asks confusedly for a list of books suitable for a private library. More definite and therefore easier to handle are requests like that of a young physician who has night charge of the dispensary of a great manufacturing plant, and who asks for a list of books which will help him to understand the foreign workmen with whom he has to deal, or that of the girl who spends her days as a filing clerk and wants to acquire some reading interests which will take her into a different world at night.

The library has long aided, through the expert service of its main library divisions, people who have wished to do systematic reading and who find the printed lists too general for their purpose, but from the Readers' Adviser these seeking people get just the little lift of initiative, just the light pressure of steady guidance which will start them reading with a purpose and help keep them at it.

This, then, is a somewhat long, but, from the point of view of what it attempts to cover, all too short account of what the Cleveland Public Library does and hopes to do with subject lists, general and personal, long and short, printed and unprinted.

[The first section of this article was printed in the Library column Wednesday, July 20.]

TAXES OF $387,045 LEVIED ON ESTATE

BANGOR, Me., July 27 (AP)—Judge William M. Warren in the Probate Court yesterday, assessed state inheritance taxes aggregating $387,045 on bequests made by the late Sada L. Coe of Bangor, widow of Dr. Thomas Upham Coe.

There are 31 bequests under the will, which provides that the inheritance tax shall be paid from the estate.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By members of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U. S. A. This list is compiled from information furnished to the Editorial Department of the Christian Science Sentinel. The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally.

July 31—August 6

Connecticut—New Canaan: The Playhouse, 3 p. m., July 31.

Iowa—Clear Lake: Idleo, 3:30 p. m., July 31.

Maine—Kennebunk: Business Girls' Clubhouse, Fletcher Street, 2:30 p. m., July 31.
Rockland: Church Edifice, Brewster and Cedar Streets, 3 p. m., July 31.

New Hampshire — Tamworth: The Wigwam at White Mountain Camps, 3 p. m., July 31.

New York—New York (Thirteenth Church): Third Church Edifice, Park Avenue and Sixty-third Street, 3 p. m., Aug. 1. Radiocast Station WMCA, 810 kc.

Vermont — Morrisville: Universalist Church, 3 p m., July 31.

TEACHERS CONCLUDE WESTERN MEETINGS

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—The League College, sponsored by the National League of Teachers' Associations, and held each year at the close of the National Education Association, has completed its second year's session at the University of Washington.

Problems studied included tenure of office, retirement funds, contacts with civic and community organizations, publicity, salaries, taxation, teacher rating, professional ethics.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

"The Old One" of the Balkans

A Review by WALT— . LITTLEFIELD

The Life of J. D. Bourchier, by Lady Grogan. London: Hurst & Blackett, Ltd. 18s. net.

AT a time when the disquieting potentialities of the Balkans seem to rival those of the Mediterranean littoral, the appearance of a well-documented biography of J. D. Bourchier, who for nearly 30 years was the special correspondent of The Times of London in the Peninsula, is particularly appropriate. For Bourchier, an Irishman by birth, student at Trinity College, Dublin, then at King's College, Cambridge, assistant master at Eton, finding in 1888 both his vocation and his avocation in southeastern Europe, strongly reminds one of William James Stillman; in whose footsteps he often trod and then tried to achieve for the little states slipping from the yoke of the Turk what Stillman had done for Italy in freeing her from Austria. Both did work for The Times, which was not only informing to reader and valuable to historian, but actually modified or changed the policies of governments.

There is, however, no more doubt about Bourchier's predilection for Bulgaria than there was about Stillman's for the expanding Kingdom of Piedmont. His memorial in the capital of Bulgaria was a signal recognition of the fact that on the two occasions when he had openly opposed the policy of the Tzar Ferdinand, history had proved him to be correct—the annihilation of Stambolov and his program and the entrance of Bulgaria into the World War on the side of the Central Empires. The first exiled him from court, the second from the country

Characteristic Reply

Still, there were some persons in the Government at Sofia who may have believed that Bourchier could turn the balance, for when he reached Bucharest he found an invitation to return. This invitation was conveyed to him by Siméon Radeff, then Bulgarian Minister at Bucharest, later at Constantinople, and now at Washington. His reply to M. Radeff is characteristic:

"My duty as an Englishman and my work for The Times have brought me to Bucharest. I shall keep British opinion exactly informed, and I shall combat the lies and intrigues of Germany and shall not spare your Government either. But, though you have chosen the wrong side in the war, I do not forget that your cause is just, and when peace comes I shall defend the legitimate rights of the Bulgarian Nation."

With clear vision Bourchier saw that these "legitimate rights" proclaimed in the Treaty of San Stefano but ignored by the Berlin Congress of 1878, recognized by the Congress of Ambassadors of London in 1913 but abolished by the Treaty of Bucharest of the same year, could never be achieved by fighting against the Allies, and, although he did "defend the legitimate rights of the Bulgarian Nation" when peace came, the Conference at Paris in 1919 ignored his counsels. There, sentimentality smothered all ethnic, historical and geographic considerations, and so today we still have a Balkan problem which is quite as disturbing, although not so universally dangerous, as that which fomented the World War.

Opportunity for League

In its attempt permanently to solve this new problem the League of Nations could not do better than reconsider the counsels of Bourchier which the Peace Conference ignored. Writing on the eve of that conference he said:

"It is too late to remedy much of the mischief resulting from the second Balkan War, but the Treaty of Bucharest, at least, should be consigned to the limbo of exploded absurdities. No arrangement can be tolerated in future which places one Balkan nationality under the rule of another; to sanction any such arrangement would be to play the game of the Central Powers, which have always sought to perpetuate discord in the Near East in pursuance of their own aggressive aims. So great will be the number of questions which will come for solution before the future Congress, so loud will be the clash of jarring interests in all parts of the world that it seems doubtful whether statesmanship will realize, or have time to realize, the greatness of the opportunity which will present itself for permanent settlement in southeastern Europe, and the final laying of the Balkan specter."

He then proceeds to show that while the great powers allowed both Serbia and Rumania to obtain compensation from the liquidation of Austria-Hungary, they were not opposed to ocmpensation in the Turkish liberated region at the ethnic and economic expense of Bulgaria—a retribution for Bulgaria's action in the war—and permitted Greece to join in this territorial reprisal.

Need of Justice

"Justice must prevail in the work of reconstruction in the Balkans," he adds. "The principal obstacle to a sound and just arrrangement will probably be found in the existence of certain preliminary compacts which have been made under the stress of circumstances and in the pressure which will be brought to bear on the future Congress for the satisfaction of vindictive and predatory aims. The preliminary compacts cannot be discussed at present; we must only hope that in some respects they will be found capable of modification. With regard to the other difficulty, we must trust to the firmness and statesmanship of our representatives and the chivalrous senses of justice which will inspire the diplomacy of the Allies."

But at Paris the Treaty of Neuilly merely confirmed in more drastic form the Treaty of Bucharest, which Bourchier would have consigned to the "limbo of exploded absurdities."

Although Bourchier amply deserved the popular title of "Stario" ("the Old Wise One") given him by the Bulgarians, who later bestowed it on Todor Alexandroff, the Macedonian patriot, it was an error to believe that his sympathies for them developed from an exchange of amenities. He was conversant with their history and culture; he was equally conversant with the history and culture of the Serbs, Rumanians and Greeks, and was not a man to draw hasty conclusions. Few have disputed his trustworthiness as a historian; it is difficult to see how his character as prophet can be questioned.

Acted on Knowledge

We must, therefore, conclude that his sympathies were inspired solely by a knowledge of the past and true concepts of the future. If anything, his intimate relations with Ferdinand and his mother, Princess Clémentine, the daughter of Louis Philippe, made him all the more critical of the dynastic policy at Sofia. When the Princess passed away in 1907, he freely confessed that "Prince Ferdinand's hazardous adventure in accepting the Bulgarian throne under conditions of peculiar difficulty was largely due to her energetic and tactful advocacy in exalted quarters, and, during the earlier years of his reign, her great sagacity, strength of character and wide political experience proved of inestimable value to the young ruler."

Ferdinand already had showed himself restive under her tutelage, for as early as 1891 he allowed himself to become the tool of those who, while urging freedom from both Turkish suzerainty and Russian influence, were in the pay of Vienna. There is an absolute sequence cause and effect from the assassinations of his ministers, Belchev, Vulkovich, and Stambolov, to the débâcle of 1918, almost every step of which is foreseen by Bourchier, although one may have to read between the lines to grasp it. After the assassination of the first two he clearly indicated, by describing Stambolov's mental attitude, whose turn would be next. His articles on the state of affairs could not fail to produce repercussions at Sofia, which were echoed in Constantinople, whence his chief, Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, offered him the following warning:

A Warning

"One thing, however, you ought to bear in mind; if you do your duty you will not satisfy the Palace. Already I have received complaints about your telegrams, and I have replied that I have full confidence in your judgment and impartiality. To this I have added that I do not believe any man with the independence of judgment requisite in a Times correspondent can possibly satisfy the authorities. Such is the result of my six years' experience of Constantinople."

When, in 1908, Ferdinand, now in perfect accord with Vienna, was to proclaim the independence of Bulgaria from Turkey, while Austria-Hungary was to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina, the betrayal of the date of annexation by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Paris to President Fallières gave the correspondents there an advantage over those on the spot. Bourchier was severely reprimanded from London and told that he would be replaced—was in fact replaced by Philip Howell, then on his way to Constantinople. But when Howell sent no dispatches the Times inquired why and Howell answered: "Because I am waiting for you to tell what I am to say." For, he reasoned, if Printing House Square knew Balkan affairs better than Bourchier they really ought to write their own dispatches. The affair blew over, but what stung the sensitive Bourchier was that the letter of reprimand had been sent en clair, so that the delivery telegraph agent knew about it and, of course, imparted the information to the Government—an act not calculated to increase the prestige of the correspondent at Sofia.

Albania and Montenegro

During the crisis between the first and the second Balkan wars of 1913, Bourchier's diary shows that his help and counsel were neither sought nor accepted at Sofia, while they were ignored at Downing Street—thus another step toward Ferdinand's effacement was taken. With the aspirations of Albania and Montenegro he had the greatest sympathy, enjoying the personal friendship of several Albanian leaders and that of the unfortunate King Nicholas and his family. The closing words of his diary on Montenegro are considered by his biographer a rebuke to the Allies for not sending aid, rather than to the alleged treason of the King. They read:

"January 10, 1916. Capture of the Lovchen; greatest disgrace of the war."

Of the diaries Lady Grogan has made judicious but not extenuating use—the extracts give emphasis to the most notable points of conversations, articles and letters, or stand isolated as the bare record of events never to be interpreted. Bourchier strongly sympathized with efforts of the Serbians to free themselves from the incubus of the Obrenovich dynasty, and so his treatment of the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga, in 1903, is merely a record of obvious facts, but he later deplored their ambitions for a Greater Serbia as calculated to perpetuate Balkan distrust, suspicion and injustice. His attitude toward Greece and the Greeks was also not without reservations—he helped them win Crete, just as Stillman had helped the Italians to win Sicily, but he had no sympathy with their ambitions in Macedonia and Smyrna, the former because unjustified and the latter because it lacked sustained authority.

Of the many statesmen who were moved to comment on the career of Bourchier possibly the estimates of Venizelos, the "Grand Old Man of Hellas," and Ivan Gueshov, the Bulgarian statesman, are the most illuminating. Venizelos declares that "many a statesman has reason to reverence his memory with gratitude," and Gueshov calls him "an English maker of Bulgarian history."

Light on the Dark Ages

The Wandering Scholars, by Helen Waddell. London: Constable. 21s. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

MISS HELEN WADDELL has written a book which it is a delight to praise. She has chosen a path which is off the beaten track of scholarship; one which no one before her has explored so thoroughly. Rémy de Gourmont, most subtle of critics, covered some of the same ground in his "Le Latin Mystique," but he looked at his subject from the angle of a particular prejudice and was often inaccurate about matters of fact. Miss Waddell's wide and deep erudition is securely based on a careful study of documents, as her footnotes, appendices and bibliographies testify, and she unties the conscience of a historian with the imagination, and the pen, of a poet. She has cast a brilliant illumination on ages which are commonly called dark.

Scope Large

For her scope is larger than her title implies. The wandering scholars sang in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; but Miss Waddell has not been content to treat them in isolation. Her aim has been to show them "as the inheritors of the pagan learning, the classic tradition that came to its wild flowering" in their poetry. The Middle Ages recognized no breach with the Roman past. The classical Latin poets were their Chaucers and Shakespeares.

"The great Age of the Augustans is to us a thing set in amber, a civilization distinct and remote like the Chinese: there is a whole world of literature, created in another language, between us and them. To the medieval scholar, with no sense of perspective, but a strong sense of continuity, Virgil and Cicero are but upper reaches of the river that still flows past his door."

To illustrate this thesis, to chart the course of that river, Miss Waddell has gone back into the obscure region of early medieval scholarship; and what, in the hands of a pedant, would be a dry-as-dust subject, she has made fascinating. Sedulius and Fortunatus and Alciun and the rest are very real figures in her pages, and the love of beauty and the habit of writing beautiful poetry lived on in spite of the fulminations of austere ecclesiastics.

Flowering Time Brief

The flowering time of the wandering scholars themselves was brief. As men, they had the church against them. Monks, many of them, who found the strict life of the cloister intolerable, it is not to be denied that they brought scandal to their order. But they were extraordinarily picturesque. The greatest of them, the Archpoet, was as picturesque, if as reprehensible, as Villon. As poets they coincided with the lovely beginnings of several great vernacular literatures. Exquisite as is much of their rhymed Latin verse, it is the swan song of the Old World. The minnesingers and the troubadours were singing in the new.

How beautiful and vivid the wandering scholars' poetry could be, Miss Waddell is able to convince even those who have no Latin. Her translations, though she takes many liberties with meter and rhyme, are always true to the originals, and always poetry in themselves. It is good to know that she is shortly to give us a separate volume of these translations.

Dr. Eaglefield Hull's book, "Music: Classical, Romantic and Modern," first published April 19, in 10 weeks reached its second edition. This record for such a book on music is probably due to the fact that the author has applied his vast knowledge in a popular way, without parade of learning, and the book seems to have reached the new public for which it was intended—that immense body of new listeners brought into being by recent developments of gramophone and wireless music. The book is to be translated into both German and French.

In an English Channel Town

The Malletts, by E. H. Young. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.

E. H. YOUNG gently imbues the consciousness of her readers with the atmosphere of her novels. With quiet persuasiveness she invites us into a scene unmistakably dear and familiar to her. One by one she introduces to us her characters, imperfect beings with faults, perplexities and idiosyncrasies softened by good manners and good intentions. Their desires and purposes cross and tangle, they persist, surrender, love each other, show flashes of anger, promptings of selfishness, pity or remorse, all in the quiet, well-bred fashion of persons brought up never to raise their voices. Not in the least unusual, they are as individual as the persons we see every day, and as the account of their lives progresses we begin to have much the same interest in them that we have in our neighbors. Except that Miss Young's particular kind of neighborhood is not to be found on the western side of the Atlantic. It is pervasively English.

The first of Miss Young's novels to attract attention in America was "William." The delicacy, balance and the skill in dealing with family life that characterize "William" are shown again in her new novel.

Miss Young handles her situations with restraint and understanding. Nothing could be more English than the setting, the atmosphere, the behavior of the characters of this tale. At the same time the quality of the writing is distinctly classic in its moderation and balance. To some readers this may not be a wholly engaging quality. It is not the tone of either Main Street or Manhattan, or of points adjacent.

Those who like quietude, who can pause for lovingly detached descriptions, who have an eye for fine shading and an ear for dialogue that is free from strain or stridency, will find "The Malletts" a book to their taste.

E. H. YOUNG

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the indorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Circus Parade, by Jim Tully. New York: Albert & Charles Boni. $2.50.

The Song of Songs, by James Theophile Meek; Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

The Copeland Reader, American Selections, by Charles Townsend Copeland; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, $3.

The Copeland Reader, English Selections, by Charles Townsend Copeland; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, $4.

A Merry-Go-Round of Modern Tales, by Caroline D. Emerson; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

The Princess des Ursins, by Maud Cruttwell; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., $3.50.

Sarah's Dakin, by Mabel L. Robinson; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.

Captain Cavalier, by Jackson Gregory; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.

Blue Voyage, by Conrad Aiken; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50.

Mood Without Measure, by Richard Church; London: Faber & Gwyer, 2s. 6d.

Essays Formal and Informal, collected and edited by Frank W. Scott and Jacob Zeitlin; New York: Henry Holt & Co, $2.50.

By Lost Lagoon, by Constance Errol; Vancouver: Privately printed.

The Public and Its Problems, by John Dewey; New York: Henry Holt & Co., $2.50.

Lord Brougham, by Arthur Aspinall; New York: Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd., $7.

Every-Other-Woman, by Maud Beatrice Hogue; Binghamton: The Vail-Ballou Press, Inc.

University of Washington Poems, edited by Glenn Hughes, $2.

Morning in the Marsh, by Mark G. McElhinney; Ottawa: The Graphic Publishers, Ltd., $2.

Intimacies in Canadian Life and Letters, by Thomas O'Hagan; Ottawa: The Graphic Publishers, $2.

Carlyle at His Zenith (1848-1853), by David Alec Wilson; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., $5.

The North Carolina Chain Gang, by Jesse F. Steiner and Roy M. Brown; Chapel Hill, N. C.: The University of North Carolina Press.

Eighteenth-Century French Plays, edited by Clarence D. Brenner and Nolan A. Goodyear; New York: The Century Co., $4.25.

Hero and Leander, by Brookes More; Boston: The Cornhill Publishing Co.

Copper Sun, by Countee Cullen; New York: Harper Brothers, $2.

A Survey of Libraries in the United States, by The American Library Association, $2.

Storm Fighters, by J. D. Whiting; Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Capital Punishment, by E. Roy Calvert; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.

The Passionate Tree, by Beatrice Sheepshanks; New York; Harper & Brothers, $2.

Chickens Come Home to Roost, by Dorothy Walworth Carman; New York: Harper & Brothers, $2.

The Somersaulting Rabbit, by Marion Bullard; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.

The Joy Ride, by John G. Brandon; New York: Lincoln MacVeagh, The Dial Press, $2.

Immigrant Backgrounds, by Henry Pratt Fairchild; New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., $2.75.

Songs of the Shadows, by Edith Tudor-Hart; London: Fowler Wright, Ltd., 5s.

First Fruits of a Young Tree, by Alfred Eichler; New York: Harold Vinal, $1.50.

The Dance at the Flying Broomstick, by Frederick A. Wright; New York: Harold Vinal.

Out of the Shadows, by George G. Cox; New York: Harold Vinal, $1.50.

Leaven for Loaves, by Frederick Herbert Adler; New York: Harold Vinal, $2.

For the Glory of France, by Everett McNeil; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.

The Rise of American Commerce and Industry, by S. E. Forman; New York: The Century Co., $2.

Oriental Encounters, by Marmaduke Pickthall; New York: Alfred A. Knopf, $3.50.

A Prince of Outlaws, by Count Alexis Tolstoy; New York: Alfred A. Knopf, $3.

Spain, Informally

Alonzo the Sage and Other Spanish Essays, by J. B. Trend. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $4.

"SPAIN has always been rather a legend with us," remarks Mr. Trend in the epilogue to this volume, and "modern means of communication have not cleared up the modern misunderstandings. The only way to see the people and their country in anything like a proper perspective is by sheer hard work —both reading and observation." Obviously this traveler has not spared pains either in observation or reading, and the results show long and devoted explorations both in the country, and its literature and history, as here recorded in essays grouped in the three sections, "Kings, Queens and Classics," "Modern Prose-Writers," and "Modern Poets."

Mr. Trend's range is ambitious, beginning as he does with a medieval monarch and sweeping through the centuries down to the writers of the present hour. But the succession of sketches attain unity through the delightful "Interludes" in which he subtly touches such subjects as "The Fairies in Spain," "Spanish Gardens," and "Pots, Embroideries, and Folk-Songs,"—all of which are suggested by episodes in his own travels.

Informal Manner

Whether evoking Queen Isabella or reporting a visit with the latest poet, Mr. Trend writes in that informal, racy, almost offhand manner which marks him as a true child of our day; but there is nothing hasty or superficial in his criticism. Take a typical passage on Campoamor, "A Spanish Victorian, 'whom no one reads about nowadays'":

"He is still read by Spanish women, however. A little rummaging among the books of a Spanish household will always turn up a Zorrilla and a Campoamer. Zorrilla's 'Don Juan Tenorio' is one of those peoetic dramas from which every Spaniard can quote; and it deserves to be quoted. The rest of Zorrilla is only read by romantic youth and traditionalist old age. One summer not long ago, there was an old gentleman in an inn at Avila who, after he had had his lunch and his siesta, used to read Zorrilla aloud in the garden. Under the shadow of those walls, poems like 'Margarita la Tornera' became an unforgettable experience; but one hearer felt, even then, that he would never have had the patience to read them all through for himself. . . . It is a relief to turn to a man like Campoamor, who receives you in his ordinary clothes, tells you ordinary things, and takes you to see rather ordinary people. It is all very ordinary; and yet, somehow, . . . the poems of Campoamor have a curious fragrance. They are like an old family portmanteau which holds one or two exquisite fans, some precious mantillas and colored silk shawls, of the mythical Maria Castana, together with faded daguerreotypes of ladies in crinolines and ringlets and men in top-hats and light trousers." All very simple and apparently rather obvious, and yet the allusions give an impression of this writer's flavor and of his place in the literature of his own time and among Spanish readers today.

Children at Play

Apparently casual and spontaneous also are his impressions of children at play. "The rhyme they seemed to like best had to do with Saragossa. It was about a tower falling; and the schoolboys, who had pocket-money, were to build it up again. But anther verse went on to say that the boys had only twopence to buy salad; and if the salad were good the Andalucians would eat it. The next verse was about a fountain at Madrid which had 12 spouts. Later on they got back to Saragossa with a rhyme which they all knew:

In Saragossa, no,
In Saragossa, yes,
She lives in Saragossa,
Does my heart's mistress.

. . . Then Mariamparita whispered something to one of the small people, who got up and came to ask me the time.

"It was 12 o'clock and like an idiot I told the truth.

"They moved slowly away under the trees.

"It seemed as if the clock had struck midnight and the fairies had vanished."

Folk Songs

Or, in the same engaging way, he will recall the essential setting of the folk songs he has heard: "There was that wavering tune, for instance, which came to you over the fields at sunset; there were the words and music which woke you early one morning and came from a fat man on a ladder picking figs in his garden; there was that absurd rhyme about one of the first Spanish telegraphs, set to an ancient tune with the semitones in unexpected places and accompanied by a guitar, which electrified you by its daring modulations—in that back shop among the hams and sausages."

If these illustrations seem trivial in tone, one may plead that they are introduced here to show how Mr. Trend lets us into the intimate daily life of the people. The reader who is looking for more "solid" criticism may turn to the essay in Gongora, which exhibits deep scholarly insight, or to "Spanish Plays for English Players." But, wherever he turns, he will find penetrating interpretation of Spanish life and literature, phrashed with engaging modesty, but with the assurance of an authority.

In Brightest Africa

Trader Horn, by Alfred Aloysius Horn and Ethelreda Lewis. New York: The Literary Guild of America.

THE title-page of "Trader Horn" is a thumb-nail review, telling us that it is "the Life and Works of Alfred Aloysius Horn: an 'Old Visiter' . . . the works written by himself at the age of 73 and the life, with such of his philosophy as is the gift of age and experience, taken down and here edited by Ethelreda Lewis. With a foreword by John Galsworthy."

In her introduction Mrs. Lewis, who is a novelist living in Johannesburg, gives an account of her first meeting with Horn and the way their book came to be written. One morning she was sitting on the stoop of her house at work on a chapter of a novel, when an old man appeared with a bundle of wire kitchen goods and asked her to buy. Put off, he was so courteous that she called him back and bought a gridiron; and then began a conversation which lasted, with intervals, for six months and resulted in this book.

She found that Horn had been in Africa more than 50 years; that he had been where no white man had been till he came; that he was "blood brother" of cannibals; that he had rescued a white girl who was an Isorga goddess; that he had seen English and French and Germans and black men in Africa and knew clearly which he liked best; that he first heard the dawn-cry of the gorilla when he was a lad of 17—or was it 16—he couldn't remember clear, and that now he was living partly by peddling kitchen ware and partly on philanthropy.

Unique and Admirable

Mrs. Lewis had acuteness to see that here might be a book, and before she let him go she had made a bargain with him that he was to come once a week and talk to her. Shortly they got down to a practicable system, whereby he wrote out his adventures in his own way, brought it to her in weekly installments, and talked it over. She has altered nothing in his written narrative, but at the end of each of his chapters has added in quotation marks his share of the conversations as she took them down at the time.

The combination is unique and admirable!

In stilted Victorian language, Alfred Aloysius "Horn" tells his story. He was a Lancashire lad, educated at St. Edward's College, Liverpool, and bent at the age of 17 or so for the West Coast of Africa. Here he learned the rubber and ivory trade; he fought with the natives and was friends with them; he went farther than du Chaillu, for instance, was allowed to penetrate.

"When you're young and life's a bit of laughable fun," says Horn, "you can get your way through easy enough. . . . One of the greatest obstacles, whether on the coast or in Lancashire, is to stop laughter."

Spontaneous Spelling

Trading in ivory and rubber, piloting steamboats up African rivers, charting new courses, prospecting for ores, capturing big game for museums, in wars often, with native, with Boers, with Villa in Mexico, and even on a mine sweeper in 1918, in the service of Scotland Yard, with the memory of Lancashire in his heart and the taste of Africa in his mouth, this old man relates the most varied and thrilling adventures in the formal phraseology of a mid-Victorian and with the spontaneous spelling of a wanderer who has had no opportunity to read books since the far-off days when he went to St. Edward's College. Then his editor adds a fillip by repeating his pungent conversation.

"That bad boy Horn. . . . Farest in the wilds of any of 'em. Explorer with any of 'em. . . ."

Do not be misled by reading this fascinating book into thinking that every peddler who comes to your door has a book hidden in him.

"Writing's always been a bit of a furore with me. Writing and roaming." He has decided opinions about selection in writing. . . ." The correctful thing in all literary books is to remember that even the truth may need suppressing if it appears out of tangent with the common man's notion of reality."

Again, "in the world of literature you're dust and ashes if you have n't got a bockground of facts.' Facts for the British, novelties for Americans. "Aye, the Americans must have novelties, whether in search of one of these breakfast foods or in literary matters."

Love for Africa

He means the fine things he says of Africa, the fidelity and high moral standards of the cannibals, the spotlessness of the White Goddess of the native "Josh House," whose rescue supplies romance for his narrative. "Tis not savagery but the so-called civilized that's the danger to a man with a fret for wandering." When he dreams, he dreams of wild, bright Africa, apart from the cities like Johannesburg, where he knew the savourless bread of philanthropy. "When I'm near to sleep or on the edge of waking up I see those creatures again, bright and moving as when we passed them. . Africa, Ma'am, as nature moulded it." The high rivers, the radiant moonlight, the delicious coolness, "the beautiful talking of the harps across the water, myriads of kingfishers like blue gems, clear light on the far-off mountains, and again the rivers . . . his rivers!

John Galsworthy, who is not rash with his introductions, has written one for this book. He expressly says that Trader Horn is a real person whom he himself met last February in Johannesburg. Of course his last name is not Horn but his other two names have been preserved in the book.

The Man Sargent

John Sargent, by the Hon. John Evan Charteris. London: Heinemann. 30s. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.

JOHN SINGER SARGENT, the painter, was known throughout the world. No artist of his generation enjoyed a wider fame or received greater international honors. Yet John Sargent the man was known to few save his intimates. Though by professional practice as a portrait-painter he came into contact with the leaders of society in America and Europe, this brilliant artist was of so retiring a disposition that he was very rarely present at social functions and gatherings. He could not avoid his work obtaining the widest publicity, but he kept his private life out of the newspapers so successfully that comparatively few people in his lifetime knew what he looked like; fewer still had knowledge of what manner of man he was.

While Mr. Charteris pays full tribute to the achievement of the artist, it is his revelation of Sargent the man that makes his biography so valuable and interesting a document. Sargent was a man who always preferred the society of a few friends to meeting a crowd of acquaintances, and for over 25 years his biographer enjoyed a close personal friendship with the artist. Mr. Charteris has also had access to all Sargent's letters and private papers in the possession of the family and to many letters written to friends, and the extracts from these which he is able to print form a considerable portion of the book.

Mr. Charteris is therefore well qualified in every way to chronicle the life story of this artist, and he has accomplished his labor of love with enthusiasm and discretion. He presents Sargent to us as a man of decided opinions, but courteous and considerate in their expression, a man impatient of follies and trivialities, but genial, tolerant and always generous to his friends.

The picture which Mr. Charteris gives us is supplemented by a concluding appreciation of Sargent written by Vernon Lee, who insists that Sargent was not immersed only in painting, but rather in "the understanding and enjoying of the world around him." This desire to understand and to enjoy is a clue both to Sargent's individuality and his art. Tireless in his research into human character and into the color and construction of natural scenery, Sargent employed painting as a means not only of recording his vision, but of expressing what he felt and thought about what he had seen.

While he excelled in many branches of art, in mural painting as well as water color, in landscape as well as figure painting, it is as a portraitist first and foremost that we think of Sargent. This popular view is supported by the bulk of his production. The complete chronological list of all Sargent's oil paintings, compiled by J. B. Manson of the Tate Gallery forms a most welcome and useful addition to Mr. Charteris's biography, and in this list, divided into "Portraits" and "Other Paintings," it will be observed that no less than 22 pages is occupied by the list of portraits, whereas the "Other Paintings" are contained in 17.

It must be admitted that this list does not take into account the hundreds of water colors, which are rarely of figure-subjects, yet regarding the immense total of Sargent's life work there is abundant evidence to justify us in regarding him as a portrait painter first, and other things afterward. Forty-nine of Sargent's most important paintings are reproduced as illustrations in this volume, and while his passion for experiment causes us to fear that many of his paintings—like many by Sir Joshua Reynolds—will change and fade in the course of time, yet from the abundance of his production enough should remain undamaged to maintain his future fame as probably the most gifted and accomplished portrait painter of his time.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Charm of the Place Unseen

WHENEVER the season of vacation and travel arrives, I am often reminded of those one or two graceful pages in which Proust remembers the impression made upon his imagination in boyhood by the names of certain places: —Florence, Vitré, Parma, Bayeux, Pont-Aven and others; which he had never visited, but of which nevertheless he possessed delightful mental pictures. Indeed I have often wished that the passage had been longer so that I might possibly have found amongst his dream towns one of my own and been able to compare these insubstantial cities. For Proust is perfectly accurate when he shows us his young hero, hearing the name of a place spoken, instantaneously, in thought, picturing for himself some subtle and usually beautiful set of associations which seem to correspond with the sound of the word spoken. Some such process we all must recognize as happening to every one of us when we turn over the pages of a guidebook, though, of course, our mental pictures may not correspond at all to the material aspect of the desired country. It is probably only genius that can catch these shadowy impressions and translate them into words, telling us how Bayeux is high and intricate with lacy architecture, rosy too and with a gold spire lit up by the romance that resides in its last syllable; Vitré all dark, wooden beams, tall house fronts and diamond-paned windows; and Pont-Aven like the wings of a snow-white coiffe above a rosy face reflected back from the quiet waters of a still canal beneath green trees; but the fact remains that whoever we may be, place names do speak to us and bring with them some sort of experience, though we may give little heed to what we hear them say.

In childhood when we were less encumbered with material knowledge and geography was bound up very intimately with romance, to let a word take us traveling was a very ordinary occurrence; Sierra maybe would make the four walls of a little schoolroom vanish and set us galloping across a long ridge of fierce bright mountains in a dark land far away; Joppa, when we found it in our atlas, we thought of as the homeland of great whales; and printing Madras in careful tiny letters in a fervor of map making, we saw a brassy sea, long golden quays, tall-masted ships and sunbrowned sailors clad in torn raiment carrying parrots on their shoulders, about to sail homeward after years of wandering. The Antibes, Nicaragua and Malabar too were wonderlands awaiting us when we became (as we thought we would) midshipmen. But Kingston and Henty and Captain Marryat had, in this case, probably lent their aid and the sound of the name entered less into the picture; for as we come to know books the world has a way of opening up to all of us and we quickly accept the dreams of others and amalgamate them with our own.

But this charm of the place unseen, the pass untrodden, isle unvisited, city afar, is by no means confined to childhood's days. To travel in the pages of even a guidebook, not to speak of more artistic works, is to endless folk a genuine delight and many have in bright imagination walked Edinburgh streets with Stevenson, sailed with Conrad into Orient lands or looked down from the proud crests of Himalayan passes with Sir Francis Younghusband at no greater cost than a library subscription. Indeed were we to examine the riches of our mental treasuries, we might be surprised to find how many beautiful pictures we had in memory's storehouse.

Walking to and fro, as students love to walk together, under the red roses that clustered over the rustic archways of the garden at the pensionnat by the blue lake where I spent the last year of my school days, I used to hear my companions talking about the walking tour they had taken one springtime over the Alps of Savoy and of their coming down into Lombardy as far as Milan, where they had seen the great white cathedral and other marvelous things, and there among the roses, as we walked, I all unwittingly made for myself in fancy a Milan of my own where there was a marble church with spires so high that they pierced the empyrean; which city I imagined as rising majestically out of the delicious blue depths that I had been told lay beyond those crests of snow on the Italian side of the mountains. For years this was my Milan and I well understood what Mrs. Browning meant when she wrote

"How oft indeed
We've sent our souls out from the rigid north
On bare white feet . . .
To climb the Alpine passes and look forth
Where booming low the Lombard rivers lead
To gardens, vineyards, all a dream is worth. . . .

For Italy's the whole earth's treasury filled
With reveries of gentle ladies, flung
Aside, like ravelled silk. . . .
In short, with all the dreams of dreamers young . . .

Years later a train carried me very prosaically into the true Milan, set in the middle of the wide Lombard plain and I at last saw that beautiful but far from lofty church of marble set about with all its lovely figures, wonderful within and without but quite unlike my cherished fancy. Strange to relate, I never lost the recollection of that first imaginary city of mine and ever since, I have, as it were, two Milans to think about, and I am not sure that the visionary city is not still my favorite.

It never occurred to me, however, until the other day when I was reading Robert Louis Stevenson's account of his ride on the road that crosses Magus Muir near St. Andrews, that an imaginative loss might, in some cases, be successfully resisted. Much Scottish history clings about the "muir" and of a sort very dear to this true romantic; but one cannot but smile to hear him say, "It is a road I have often travelled, and of not one of these journeys do I remember any single trait. The fact has not been suffered to encroach on the truth of imagination. I see still Magus Muir two hundred years ago; a desert place quite enclosed, in the midst the primate's carriage fleeing at a gallop."

Students of Wordsworth will remember how in his three charming poems on the vale of Yarrow, such thoughts as I have faintly adumbrated are expressed completely in philosophic verse.

"Oh; green" said I "are Yarrow's holms
And sweet is Yarrow flowing!
Fair hangs the apple frae the rock
But we will leave it growing. . . .

The swan on still St. Mary's Lake
Floats double swan and shadow.
We will not see them, will not go
Today, nor yet tomorrow.
Enough if in our hearts we know
There's such a place as Yarrow. . . .

Be Yarrow's stream unseen, unknown,
It must or we shall rue it;
We have a vision of our own
Ah; why should we undo it?
The treasured dreams of time long past
We'll keep them, winsome Marrow.
For when we're there, although 'tis fair
'Twill be another Yarrow."

And another Yarrow it was that he saw when, ten years later, he stood at last beside the lovely lake striving to blend his fancies with "the genuine image" of the famous vale. We are indeed assured in a second poem, "Yarrow Visited," that a ray of fantasy still survived from former days but reading one can scarcely believe it, so very sadly does the verse lack the inspiration of the earlier lyric devoted to the unseen valley.

However, seventeen years later still in "Yarrow Revisited" the happy note is caught again and the poet, "grateful for that poetic voice that hourly speaks within us," pours out his praises for the vision of the stream, the lake, and dark hills over.

"To dream-light dear while yet unseen,
Dear to the common sunshine,
And dearer still, as now I find
To Memory's shadowy moonshine."

G. T.

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A Dog and the Problem of Being Everywhere at Once

Boodles Bruce—to which the absurd kennel name of "Dimples" had been summarily changed—arrived one busy morning curled up disconsolately in the corner of his traveling crate, a minute bundle of black Cocker Spaniel puppyhood, the expression on his little face combining an appealing "do be good to me" with a certain grown-up air of "no liberties, please."

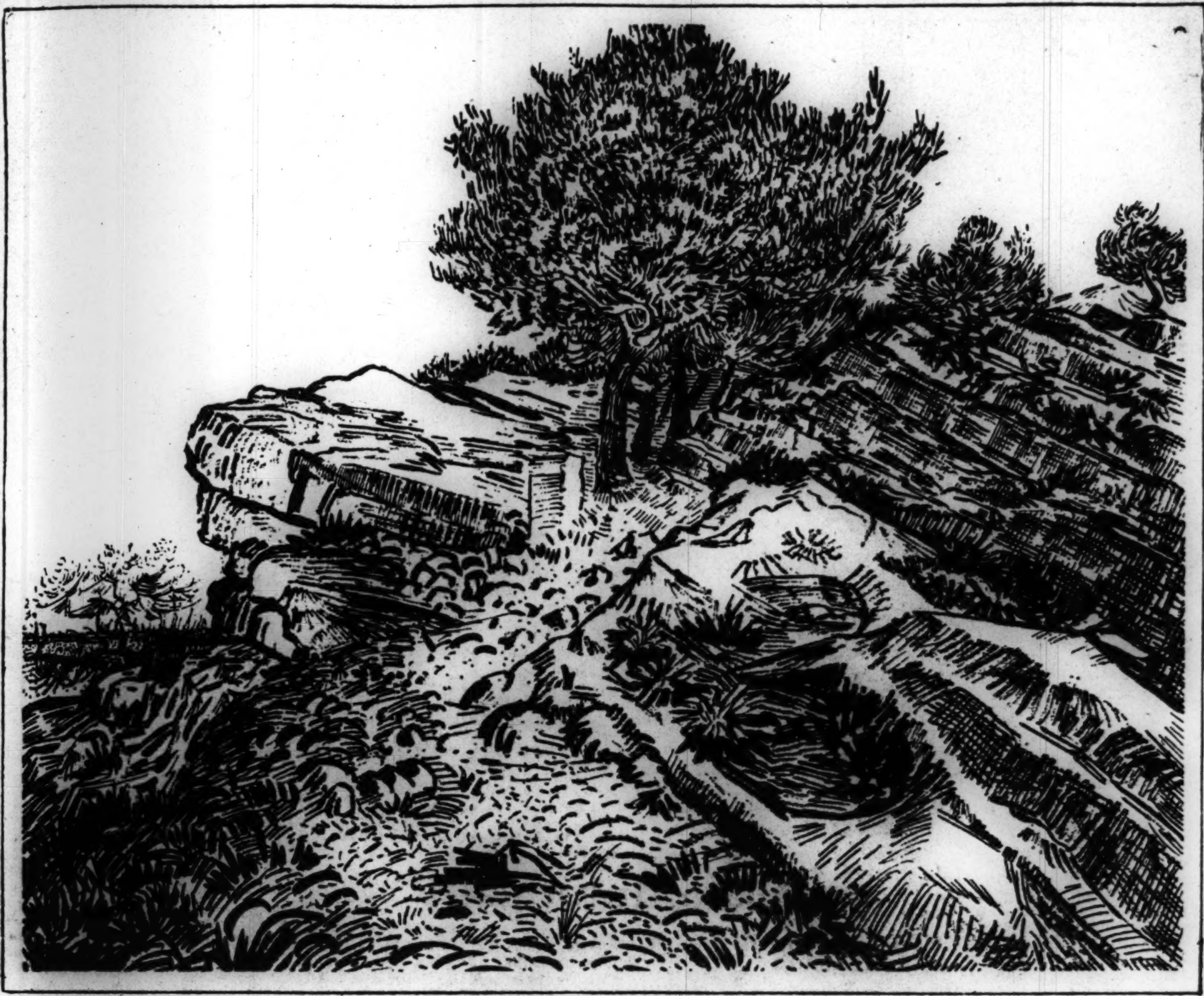
Any doubts that may have prevailed about the new arrival were immediately set at rest by his own convictions that this was a great big friendly world so constituted for his own especial edification—an attitude wherewith he squiggled and squirmed his way into the hearts of the entire household, both human and canine. Floss, the Labrador retriever, at once took to him, the two having such romps as never were, sleek black bodies flashing and glistening, tails, paws and ears wildly waving, white teeth sharply clacking, like castanets, in fierce fray that was yet too gentle to hurt the proverbial fly; while even Didi, the regally disdainful Peke, suffered him unrebuked to share his meals.

From the moment when Boodles would burst into master's bedroom, hurl himself on the bed, grab Floss by the nose, and collect any available slippers—all in one breath—there was hardly a minute of the day when he was not going about in joyful abandon, apparently solving the problem of being everywhere at once, and wherever that was, galvanizing his surroundings into intense activity with his whirlwind little presence.

This would take the form, on occasion, of what his Missus dubbed "fit o' fooly." Up one path and down the next at immense speed, through the flower-beds—with surprisingly little damage to bedding, and anyway, who cares? At one moment peering an amused little head through a box hedge sacred to the rest of the canine household—the next, hurling himself headlong against an aubretia covered wall in impossible but undaunted attempt to scale it, or taking a flying leap into space from the top of it, all four paws extended and ears flying like great bat's wings.

Perhaps his most mirth-provoking adventure occurred one hot afternoon after rainless days had put a greenish surface onto the lily cistern. If all that glitters be not gold, assuredly everything green, reasoned Boodles B., must be grass, so here goes. And slowly placing a careful paw on the quiet surface, here—solemnly—went. It was a very astonished puppy that his master—almost too overcome with laughter to move—rescued.

Well-mannered as he would be on all suitable occasions, there was one on which he was all bark and bite to any and sundry. Sitting under his Missus' chair at meals, or curled up on her lap, his absurd little old-fashioned head looking like nothing so much as that of a contemporary of Charles I in a black wig, neither of the other two dogs would be allowed to come near on pain of armed remonstrance, and even two-legged friends were subject to severe scrutiny, and told in plain doggie growls, that it would be healthier for them to go away at once, unless Missus' express permission to approach was forthcoming. This self-imposed guard was extended on occasions to his master also, between the legs of whose swiveling chair he is even now perilously stretched, one eye warily a-watch for intruders, the other plainly saying, "Sun's out: how about a walk?" Perhaps he is right.



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The Rock: From a Drawing by Vincent van Gogh.

A Great Dame

I must not omit mention of the great dame, Miss Jane Evans, in whose house my brothers and I were. Hers was a truly remarkable achievement. She governed a house of fifty-four of the highest-spirited boys in the world, single-handed, for thirty-seven years, and during the whole of that period it was—though far from immaculate—the best or nearly the best House in Eton. . . .

Miss Evans's secret was in her belief in goodness of boy nature and insight (intuitive) as to the quarter whence it could be evoked. She detected very early which of the boys were going to be influential later on, and by the time they were about fourteen and a half she would, without haranguing, give them the idea that they were already responsible for the good tone of the house, insisting that she could not possibly manage it without our help. In making this appeal she waked up in us a dormant feeling of chivalry which was, of course, impossible for any male housemaster. It was an entirely natural adaptation of Arnold's methods at Rugby (unconscious, as she had probably never heard of Arnold, or of Rugby except as a place designed by Providence to show by contrast the greatness of Eton), but far more light-handed than Arnold's. Similarly she would never chime in with any of our boyish enthusiasm for any adult; she strove to make us feel we had plenty of power for good in ourselves: and yet it was impossible for priggishness to rear its head for a moment in her presence. . . .

She would have approved of a boy who worked selfishly for honours quite as little as of an idle selfish athlete. The prizes brought in by the former were valueless in her eyes; so the cups brought in by the latter, though they represented corporate effort, never stirred in her the least vain-glory. Her way of sympathizing with us in the dismal hour of defeat was not to groan with us or to enter into the minutiæ of the struggle, indeed she understood nothing of the games, but rather to indicate very tenderly and not in words—that would have been fatal—that there was a higher and more spiritual quality in the little group of lads than athletic prowess, skill, or endurance. What that quality was she never told us, and I doubt if she could have put her ideas into words. . . .

Her perspective was entirely just, in so far as she put the first thing first. Her reverence for goodness and freedom from conventionality were genuine and spontaneous; so was her deep but inarticulate piety; even her reticence about holy things brought spiritual reality nearer to the boys, restive under the burden of holy talk we did not understand.
—EDWARD LYTTLETON, in "Memories and Hopes."

THE drawing of "The Rock" was made by Vincent van Gogh, the great Dutch artist, with a bamboo pen, during what is known as his French period. It is a picture of great power and force. The artist when it was painted was at the height of his ability and had attained a degree of serenity and assuredness in his work which he had failed to reach in his earlier period. His sturdy character seems, so to speak, symbolized in the rock, rigidity being a characteristic which often made the artist's career very difficult. However it also gave him that assuredness which is one of the chief charms of the picture.

To Admire and to Love

As for Jonson, to whose character I am now arrived . . . I think him the most learned and judicious writer which any theater ever had. He was a most severe judge of himself, as well as others. One can not say he wanted wit, but rather that he was frugal of it. In his works you find little to retrench or alter. Wit, and language, and humor also in some measure, we had before him; but something of art was wanting to the drama, till he came. He managed his strength to more advantage than any who preceded him. . . . Humor was his proper sphere; and in that he delighted most to represent mechanic people. He was deeply conversant in the ancients, both Greek and Latin, and he borrowed boldly from them; there is scarce a poet or historian among the Roman authors of those times whom he has not translated in "Sejanus" and "Catiline." But he has done his robberies so openly that one may see he fears not to be taxed by any law. He invades authors like a monarch; and what would be theft in other poets, is only victory in him. With the spoils of these writers he so represents old Rome to us, in its rites, ceremonies, and customs, that if one of their poets had written either of his tragedies, we had seen less of it than in him.

If there was any fault in his language, 'twas that he weaved it too closely and laboriously, in his comedies especially: perhaps, too, he did a little too much to Romanize our tongue, leaving the words which he translated almost as much Latin as he found them; wherein, though he learnedly followed their language, he did not enough comply with the idiom of ours. If I would compare him with Shakespeare, I must acknowledge him the more correct poet, but Shakespeare the greater wit. Shakespeare was the Homer, or father of our dramatic poets: Jonson was the Virgil, the pattern of elaborate writing; I admire him, but I love Shakespeare.—DRYDEN, in his "Essay on Dramatic Poetry."

Die Quelle aller Tatkraft

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE oft schien ein ehrgeiziges Streben sein verblendetes Opfer zu einer großen Höhe emporzutragen, nur um es jählings herabstürzen zu lassen, einfach weil der Antrieb ganz der des menschlichen Willens war, ohne jeden Verlaß auf die wahre, dauernde Kraft des Geistes! Viele können ein trauriges Zeugnis von dem Sinken oder dem plötzlichen Sturz dessen geben, was ein so sicheres Emporschwingen beifällig angestaunter Tatkraft zu sein schien. Büchergestelle in den Buchhandlungen sind voll von Darlegungen menschlicher „Willenskraft", „Macht der Persönlichkeit", Denk-es-und-hab-es-Vorgängen dessen, daß „mein Wille geschehe", obgleich wir wahrscheinlich von Kind auf gelehrt worden sind zu sagen: „Dein Wille geschehe auf Erden wie im Himmel".

Rodin hat eine mit dem Angesicht in die Erde gedrückte, hingestreckte beflügelte Gestalt in Marmor gemeißelt, deren weitgespannte Fittiche jedoch so gestellt sind, als ob sie sich wieder erheben wolle. Er nannte sein Werk „Trugvorstellung"; denn es sollte das darstellen, was kurze Anläufe nimmt, sich zu erheben, und immer dahin zurückstürzt, von wo es ausgegangen ist. Bewußt oder unbewußt versinnbildlichte der große Bildhauer die von Mary Baker Eddy in „The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 248) ausgesprochene Wahrheit: „Du schwingst dich auf, nur wenn du durch Gottes Kraft emporgetragen wirst, oder du sinkst nieder aus Mangel an göttlichem Antrieb".

Es ist die Aufgabe der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die Menschen zu lehren, sich auf die Kraft Gottes, die Kraft des einen göttlichen Gemüts, zu verlassen, zu verstehen und im Leben zu beweisen, daß das ganze materielle sogenannte Gesetz, die ganze materielle Kraft oder der materielle Antrieb bloße Trugvorstellung ist, deren Anstrengungen die Sterblichen beständig zu der Nichtigkeit und Ohnmacht der Materie zurückführen. Man hört heutzutage so viel von Tatkraft reden,—ihrem Ursprung, ihrer Anwendung, ihrer Erhaltung usw. Aber auffallend schnell beweisen die Angelegenheiten der Welt die glorreiche Wahrheit einer anderen Erklärung der Mrs. Eddy, die sie in ihrer Botschaft an Die Mutter-Kirche für 1902 (S. 8) machte: „Die Tatkraft, die die Sünder errettet und die Kranken heilt, ist göttlich, und die Liebe ist ihr Prinzip".

Die Liebe als das Prinzip annehmen, bedeutet jedoch viel mehr als die Menschen durch die Jahrhunderte hindurch eingeräumt haben. Man kann durch liebevolle, uneigennützige Beweggründe zur Tätigkeit angeregt werden; um aber die göttliche Tatkraft, die die Höhen dauernder, beständiger Glückseligkeit erreicht, zu bekunden, muß man die Liebe als das göttliche Prinzip verstehen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart, daß Gott die Liebe ist, wie die Heilige Schrift uns versichert, daß die Liebe der Geist, das Gemüt, unkörperlich und unendlich ist, daß daher die Liebe das Prinzip ist,—d. h. die Quelle, der Ursprung, die Ursache alles dessen, was wirklich besteht. Da die Liebe die unendliche Ursache ist, muß ihr alle Wirkung im Wesen gleich sein; daher muß alle Wirklichkeit—das göttliche Gemüt und seine durch ewige, vollkommene Ideen ausgedrückte allmächtige, allsegnende eigene Tätigkeit—geistig sein. Was auch immer beansprucht, der wahren Tätigkeit des geistigen Gesetzes entgegenzuwirken, ihr zu widerstehen oder sie umzukehren, kann nur eine Trugvorstellung ohne göttliche Ursache, also ohne Erkenntnisvermögen und ohne Kraft sein.

Indem wir beginnen, zu erkennen, daß der wirkliche Mensch und das wirkliche Weltall das Gleichnis oder die Widerspiegelung des einen unendlichen Prinzips, der Liebe, sind, drücken wir immer mehr von der göttlichen Tatkraft aus, die die Sünder errettet und die Kranken heilt, von jener Tatkraft, die Jesus in vollem Maße eigen war, und auf die er sich gewiß bezog, als er sagte: „Der Sohn kann nichts von sich selber tun, sondern was er siehet den Vater tun; denn was dieser tut, das tut gleicherweise auch der Sohn". Aufrichtige Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft kennen gut den großen Unterschied zwischen dem Gezerre einer prahlerischen sogenannten menschlichen Tatkraft in Angelegenheiten des täglichen Lebens und dem gesegneten, sicheren Entfalten und Erheben geistigen Antriebs. Sie kennen die unaussprechliche Freude und natürliche Ungezwungenheit einer solch verständigen Anstrengung, sie verstehen den Sinn wahren Erlangens statt des berechnenden Zufalls und Wechsels weltlichen Strebens. Daß die Christliche Wissenschaft ihre Nachfolger lehrt, sich ohne jede Zuhilfenahme menschlichen Willens oder Beeinflussens ganz auf den geistigen Antrieb zu verlassen, ist das, was sie von allen anderen Verfahren des Gemütsheilens unterscheidet.

Ist in der ganzen reichen, lobpreisenden Dichtung der Psalmen nicht folgendes eine der schönsten Zusicherungen: „Wenn ihr zwischen den Hürden lagt, so glänzte es wie der Taube Flügel, die wie Silber und Gold schimmern"? Wie können wir diese sich emporschwingende Hoffnung auf die förderlichen Angelegenheiten unseres Alltagslebens anwenden und beweisen, daß ihre göttliche Eingebung wahr ist? Im Gegensatze zu der sogenannten Naturwissenschaft beweist uns die göttliche Wissenschaft, daß wir uns trotz eines vielleicht langen Umhertastens in einer materiellen Daseinsauffassung durch die Erkenntnis des trügerischen Wesens aller Ansprüche der Materie, aller Verfahren und Erscheinungen des sogenannten sterblichen Gemüts, immer sicherer in das Reich des einen Gemüts, des Geistes, erheben und etwas von seiner unendlichen Herrlichkeit widerspiegeln. Wir widerspiegeln das göttliche Prinzip, das der große Beispielgeber als die immer gegenwärtige, unveränderliche, ewige Liebe bewies, und ein Schimmer des Glanzes, der Anmut und der Stärke unserer bescheidensten Erkenntnis der geistigen Kraft wird für diejenigen, die mühsam neben uns hergehen, wie etwas Ermutigendes und Köstliches leuchten, wie ein Schimmer des Weges zu jenem Reich der gesegneten Wirklichkeit, nach dem die ganze Welt trachtet, das jedoch gerade da ist, wo der Wegweiser uns versicherte,—nämlich „nahe".

The Source of All Energy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW frequently an ambition has seemed to bear its deluded victim to a great height only to let it fall precipitately, simply because the impulsion has been entirely that of human will, with no reliance upon the true, lasting power of Spirit! Many can bear sad testimony to the sag and droop, or sharp descent, from what had seemed such sure flights of applauded energy. Bookshelves in the shops are laden with expositions of human "will-power," "force of personality," think-it-and-get-it processes of "my will be done," though we probably have been taught from childhood to say, "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven."

Rodin has wrought in marble a winged figure lying prone, its face crushed to earth, its wide pinions poised, however, as though to mount again; and he has called it "Illusion," for it is intended to typify that which takes brief upward flights and ever falls back to the element whence it sprang. Consciously or unconsciously the great sculptor has symbolized the truth voiced by Mary Baker Eddy in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 248), "You soar only as uplifted by God's power, or you fall for lack of the divine impetus."

The mission of Christian Science is to teach humanity to rely upon God's power, the power of the one divine Mind; to understand and to give practical proof that all material so-called law, or power, or impetus is mere illusion, its efforts constantly bringing mortals back to the nothingness and impotence of matter. One hears so much of energy in these days—its origin, use, conservation, and so on; but affairs of the world are fast proving the glorious truth of another declaration of Mrs. Eddy, made in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 8), "The energy that saves sinners and heals the sick is divine: and Love is the Principle thereof."

To accept Love as Principle, however, means much more than mankind has conceded down through the centuries. One may be actuated by loving, altruistic motives; but to manifest the divine energy which attains to heights of lasting, sure blessedness, one must understand Love as divine Principle. Christian Science reveals that God is Love, as the Scriptures assure us; that Love is Spirit, Mind, incorporeal and infinite; hence that Love is Principle—that is, the source, origin, cause of all that really exists. Since Love is infinite cause, all effect must be essentially like it; therefore all reality—divine Mind and its own all-powerful, all-beneficent activity expressed through eternal, perfect ideas—must be spiritual. Whatever claims to oppose, or resist, or reverse the true activity of spiritual law can be only illusion, without divine cause, hence without intelligence or power.

As we come to realize that the real man and the real universe are the likeness or reflection of one infinite Principle, Love, we express more and more of the divine energy that saves sinners and heals the sick, that energy which Jesus had in full, and to which he surely referred when he said, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." Sincere students of Christian Science know well the wide difference between the push and pull of vaunted so-called human energy, in matters of everyday experience, and the blessed, sure unfolding and uplifting of spiritual impulsion. They have known the ineffable joy and spontaneity of such understanding effort, the sense of true attainment in place of the speculative chance and change of worldly striving. That Christian Science teaches its followers to rely wholly upon spiritual impulsion, with no admixture of human will or suggestion, is what differentiates it from all other methods of mental healing.

In all the rich, praiseful poetry of the Psalms is not this one of the most beautiful assurances: "Though ye have lien among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold"? How may we take this soaring hope into the practical affairs of our everyday life and find its inspiration true? In contradistinction to so-called natural science, divine Science proves to us that though we may have groped long in a material sense of existence, by recognizing the illusory nature of all matter's claims, of all so-called mortal mind's methods and phenomena, we mount ever more surely into the realm of the one Mind, Spirit, and reflect somewhat of its infinite glory. We reflect the divine Principle, which the great Exemplar proved to be ever present, changeless, eternal Love; and some glint of the brightness, grace, and strength of our humblest realization of spiritual power will shine out for those who plod beside us, as something heartening and precious, a gleam of the way to that realm of blessed reality which all the world is seeking, which yet is just where the Way-shower assured us it was—"at hand."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Heralds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No glint of sun could find a way direct
In at my northern window, yet a shaft
Of quivering light made my dark wall reflect
A rainbow pattern. Sun's gay children laughed
And danced and splashed blue, crimson, green and gold
In shimmering shapes, that flickered, rose and fell,
Now brightly clear, now soft, now fading and now bold,
Stenciled with delicate skill no words can tell.
As though ethereal hands had glowing pigment made,
More pure and fresh than even a Raphael's art
Had ever dreamed of, or had ever laid
On any canvas. So performed its part
Each sun-ambassador, each sweet, refracted ray,
That its unerring, beautifying race had run
To flash a message from the king of day.

FLORENCE E. BUCK.

Song

Out of long silence
I sing myself free,
And find in song
Tranquillity.

For who would be sad
While he could sing
Of people, or petals,
Or anything?

—ELIZABETH BALL, in *The Stratford Magazine.*

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MOTOR SHARES PROMINENT IN STOCK MARKET

General Motors and Chrysler Heavily Bought—'Carrier Issues Strong'

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Prices were fractionally higher at the opening of the stock market today, with Du Pont and Mack Trucks standing out with gains of more than a point each. Houston Oil started the day 3 points higher and Union Pacific opened at a new high.

Motor shares again came into prominence in the early trading today in reflection of the enthusiasm created by the excellent earnings of General Motors in the first half of the year. General Motors reached a new high for the ninth consecutive trading day, when it gained 1½ points to 226¾.

Chrysler followed into new high ground, touching 55⅜ after a gain of more than a point. United States Steel moved up fractionally, following yesterday's earnings report and some of the independents, including Gulf States Steel, advanced a point or so.

Relatively poor showings by a score or so of railroads in June was largely discounted by the fact that revenues for the first six months compare well with the like period of last year. Atchison and Great Northern preferred soon sold up about a point each.

Point gains were registered by American Water Works and Gold Dust. Pierce Arrow preferred continued to display weakness, receding to 52, a new low for the year.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, demand sterling ruling slightly higher around $4.85 3-16 and French francs just above 3.91.

Some Profit-Taking

Some profit-taking started shortly before noon, but renewal of call money at 3¾ per cent worked against any sharp declines. General Motors and Chrysler reacted somewhat from their tops, but Nash and White Motors held up well.

Baldwin and American Radiator touched new peaks, and American Type Founders jumped more than 5 points. National Tea broke 8 points and Commercial Solvents "B" 3.

Bond Prices Firm

Further easing tendencies in the money market contributed to firmer prices for bonds today, although trading was again on a small scale. Demand for high-grade, listed issues showed some important and fractional gains were scored here and there, particularly among the railway issues.

Large amounts of new foreign issues are reported on their way to the New York market, but because of the present overcrowded condition, bankers are seeking to delay at least some of them until fall. Prospective loans to Germany are among the new issues in the process of negotiations.

A fair amount of buying resulted in better prices for Denver & Rio Grande Western, General 5s, Erie Refunding 5s, Goodyear 5s and Shell Union Oil 5s certificates. Julius Kayser 5½s continued to mount, reaching another new peak at 97⅞.

Interborough Rapid Transit issues scored gains ranging up to 1½ points on news that the traction workers' strike had been averted, and Third Avenue adjustment 5s continued strong. Wickwire Spencer Steel convertible 7s were among the few soft spots, breaking 3 points to 21, a new low, but later recovering half the loss.

Except for a small fractional gain in Canadin 4½s, the foreign group was quiet, and prices were rather irregular. Liberty 3¾s were freely offered and well absorbed. Prices on the whole held fairly steady.

DIVIDENDS

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey declared the regular monthly dividend of 50 cents on the 6 per cent preferred stock, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record Aug. 3.

Appleton Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 21. There are 9989 shares of preferred stock, $100 par, outstanding.

United States Steel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the common and the regular quarterly of 1¾ per cent on the preferred. The common dividend is payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Aug. 31, and the preferred Aug. 30 to stock of record Aug. 1.

United Biscuit Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on Class A stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 10.

Utility Shares Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents a share on the participating preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Will & Baumer Candle Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Cushman's Sons declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common, $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred and $2 on the 8 per cent preferred, all payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15. In addition the balance of the $3 dividend declared on the common stock in January, payable in $8 preferred, amounting to $1.50 a share, is also payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Franklin Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of $6, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 26.

Savage Arms declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common and 1¾ per cent on the preferred and 1½ per cent on the second preferred. The common is payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15, the first preferred Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15, and the second preferred Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Jones & Laughlin declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15, and 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Congoleum Nairn declared the regular 1¾ per cent preferred dividend, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Bates Manufacturing Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of 4 per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 27.

Gulf Coast Lines declared the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent dividend, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 13.

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico R. R. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 13.

J. G. White & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

TORONTO, July 27—Ontario Steel Products declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent on the common and the regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common and 1¾ per cent on the preferred, all payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

CABLE RATES REDUCED

NEW YORK, July 27—Reduction in cable rates effective Aug. 1 has been announced by Western Union Telegraph Company. General reductions of about eight cents a word are authorized for Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, and cable press rate between New York and Italy is reduced from 11 to eight cents a word. The company announces inauguration of direct cable letter and weekend letter service between the United States and Danzig. The new cable letter rate is nine cents a word and the weekend letter rate eight cents.

ST. LOUIS—SOUTHWESTERN

NEW YORK, July 27—The St. Louis-Southwestern surplus for six months ended June 30 is equal to 78 cents a share on 198,937 shares 5 per cent preferred, compared with 65 cents a share on the 163,561 common shares after allowing for preferred dividends in the first half of 1926.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last July 27	Last July 26
700	Abitibi	99⅞	99¼	99⅞	99¾
100	Ab & Straus	73	73	73	..
100	Adv-Ru	13	13	13	..
1100	Ahumada	4	4	4	4
500	Air Reduc	196	195½	196	198
500	Ajax Rub	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8⅞
500	Alaska Jun	1½	1½	1⅜	1
20	Alb Pw P	22½	22½	22½	..
4900	Allied Ch	151½	151	151¾	151
100	Allied Ch pf	123½	123½	123½	..
100	Allis-Chal	108	108	108	108¼
200	Amal Lea	15¼	15	15	15½
1100	Amerada	29	28½	28½	29
300	Am Ag Ch	12⅞	12½	12½	13
400	Am Ag C pf	44¾	44¾	42¾	43¼
400	Am Bosch	19⅝	19½	19½	19½
1100	Am Brake	45¾	44⅞	44½	45¼
300	Am Br Bov	11⅝	11½	11¾	11½
14300	Am Can	60½	59⅝	60	60½
200	Am Car	99⅝	99¾	99¾	98
100	Am Car pf	127	127	127	..
500	Am Ex	142¼	130	142¼	138½
700	Am Chicle	60½	59¼	60⅛	59⅝
1700	Am&FPw	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	21¾
100	Am&FP pf	100¼	100½	100½	100½
5600	Am Ict rts	3⅝	3	3⅝	2⅞
700	Am Ice	121¼	120	121¼	119⅝
300	Am La Fr	6¼	6	6¼	6
400	Am Linseed	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33¼
500	Am Loco	105	104¼	105	104½
50	Am Piano pf	94¼	94	94	95
1200	Am Uw&Lt	61	60½	61	61¼
5900	Am Radiat	132	129⅞	132	130½
500	Am Republic	49	48	49	..
1500	Am Seating	49⅝	40½	40⅝	40¾
200	Am S Razor	43¼	43	43	43¼
100	Am Ship	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
7500	Am Smelt	162⅝	161¼	162	162⅝
100	Am Smelt pf	128½	128½	128½	..
1500	Am Stl Fnd	52⅞	52⅜	52⅞	52⅝
1000	Am Sugar	87⅛	87	87⅛	..
300	Am T&T	166½	166¼	166½	166⅝
1200	Am Type	135½	133¼	135½	130
2800	Am WWrks	95	94	94	94
9300	Am Writ ct	20⅞	19	19⅞	18⅝
4600	Am Wool	23⅝	21⅝	23⅝	21½
1700	Am Wool pf	56½	53⅝	55⅞	52½
2500	Am Writpfct	46	43⅞	45⅞	44
500	Am Zinc pf	40	40	40	..
600	Am WW ct	94⅝	94	94⅝	92¾
100	Anaconda	46⅝	45⅞	46⅛	46
100	Armour D pf	87	87	87	..
700	Arm Ill A	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	9¾
500	Arm Ill B	6	6	6	6
100	Arm Ill pf	65	65	65	..
400	Arnold Cons	34	34	34	33½
5700	Asso DG	44⅜	43¼	44⅜	43¼
200	Asso DG 1pf	104	104	104	103⅝
200	Asso DG2pf	106½	106½	106½	..
17500	Atchison	190⅞	187⅞	190½	188⅝
100	Atchison pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
500	Atl Coast L	203	202	202⅜	202
100	Atl G&WI pf	35½	35½	35½	..
400	Atl Refin	118	117½	117½	118
200	Atl Refin p	116	116	116	..
400	Austin N	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
20600	Baldwin	251	248	250½	248
400	Bambergr p	108⅝	108¼	108¼	108⅝
8300	Balt & Ohio	118⅝	117½	118¼	117⅞
700	Bang&Arts	3½	3⅛	3½	3½
200	Bangor & A	80¼	80	80	82
100	Barnet	52¼	52¼	52¼	53¼
800	Barnsdall A	23	22⅞	23	23
100	Barnsdall B	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝
400	Belding H	22⅞	22½	22½	23
16100	Beth Steel	54½	53⅝	54⅝	54
100	Beth Stl 7%	111⅜	111¼	111⅜	111⅜
100	Bloom'dale	36½	36½	36½	..
600	Bon Ami A	66	56	56	56½
100	Booth Fish	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
1300	Botany M	25½	21⅝	25½	21¼
2900	Briggs	28⅜	27½	28⅜	27⅝
800	Br Edison	172	170	170	171
3400	Br Man Tr	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞	56⅝
300	Br Man pf	83¼	83¼	83¼	..
800	Br Un Gas	121	117⅞	121	119
100	Bruns Balke	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29½
10	Buff Susq pf	51	51	51	51
100	Burns Br A	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95¼
20	Bush B pf	114	114	114	..
700	Bush Term	60⅝	60¼	60¼	60½
30	Bush T deb	102½	102½	102½	102⅝
400	Butte & Sup	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅝
700	Butterick	52⅞	52	52⅞	51½
3700	Byers Co	84	80⅜	80⅜	84½
100	Cal Pack	64	64	64	64
1800	Cal Pet	24⅞	24½	24½	24¼
200	Cal& Hecla	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
4200	Canada Dry	50⅞	50	50⅝	51
3900	Can Pac	188½	187	187⅜	108
10	Can Clin Stk	102¼	102¼	102¼	101½
3500	Case Thresh	260	253¼	259½	255
800	Cen Alloy	29¼	28¾	29	29
100	Cen of NJ	325	325	325	..
1300	Cerro de P	60⅝	59¾	60⅝	60
500	Cer-Teed	49	49	49	49
100	Chand-Cl pf	18½	18½	18½	18½
2400	Ches & Ohio	189¼	187⅞	188½	188
9200	Ches&O Corp	70⅝	69½	70⅝	69¼
500	Chi&Alton	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅞
700	Chi&Alt pf	15¾	15	15	15¾
1100	Chi&E Ill	45½	44½	45½	44¼
1200	Chi&E Ill pf	77	76	76¾	77
600	Chi Gt West	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	17¾
2100	Chi Gt W pf	39	38	38¼	38⅝
300	ChiM&SP	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	16
5600	ChiM&SP pf	31	30	30¾	31¼
3400	CM&SP pf ct	28⅞	28¼	28½	28⅜
1600	Chi&NW	89⅝	89	89⅝	89
200	Chi&NW pf	134½	134½	134½	..
2700	Chi Pneu	133⅜	132	133⅜	132¼
200	Chi RI	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	115
1000	Chi RI 6%	101	101	101	100¾
800	Childs	61⅞	60⅞	61½	61½
1300	Chile Cop	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	35⅞
400	Christie Bro	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	60⅛
115800	Chrysler	55⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54¼
100	Chrysler A	111	111	111	111
700	Cluett Pbdy	66⅜	66¼	66½	66½
3000	City Shore B	47⅞	47¼	47⅞	47⅛
1300	Coca Cola	116⅝	116	116	117
1400	Collins & A	109⅜	109	109	109½
10	Collins&A pf	119	119	110	..
4600	Colo F&I	87½	85	86	87½
100	Col Carbon	73	73	73	..
1000	Col Gas	93½	93¼	93½	93⅛
100	Col Gas pf	106	106	106	106
300	Com Cred	17¼	17¼	17¼	17
90	Com C 1 pf	79½	79	79½	79⅛
1000	Comm Pr	53½	53	53	53¼
200	Com Sol B	359	357	357	360
600	Congoleum	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝
1000	Con G pf	98	98	98	98
7600	Con Gas	107⅜	105¾	107⅜	106
600	Con RC pf	69	69	69	68½
8200	Con Textile	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	6
500	Cont Bak A	44	44	44	44¼
600	Cont Bak B	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
200	Cont Bak pf	88½	88½	88½	88¾
2000	Cont Can	76¼	75½	75½	76½
10	Cont Can pf	125	125	125	..
200	Cont Ins	190	190	190	189½
1200	Cont Motors	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11½
5500	Corn Prd	55¼	54⅞	55	56⅛
100	Coty	91½	91½	91½	92
7800	Crucible	94	91⅝	93¾	92½
2000	Cuba Ry pf	84	84	84	..
200	Cuba Co	24⅜	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
100	Cuba Cane	8	8	8	8
500	Cuba C pf	36⅛	36	36	36¼
200	Cudahy	49	49	49	49
200	Cuyaml Fr	36½	36½	36½	36½
500	Davison	31¼	31	31½	31
20	Deere pf	116½	116½	116½	..
1600	Del Lac&W	164½	163½	164	165
600	Del & Hud	211¼	211	211¼	210⅝
200	Devoe&R A	38	38	38	38
490	Diamond M	133	130	132	128⅝
4300	Dodge A	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18½
700	Dodge pf	70	69⅜	69⅜	70⅛
200	Dome Mines	7½	7½	7½	..
7700	Dupont	271⅝	269	271⅝	269
200	Dupont deb	110¼	110¼	110¼	110½
600	East Kodak	168	166½	168	166½
1200	Eaton Axle	26⅝	26	26⅝	26⅞
15600	Elec Auto L	92	89¼	92	89¼
1400	Elec Boat	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17½
2100	Elec P&L	22⅞	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
3000	Elec Refrig	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15⅜
500	End John	70½	69⅞	69⅞	70½
200	Eng P S	27¼	27¼	27¼	27⅞
900	Equit Big pf	88⅜	87⅜	87⅜	88⅜
6400	Erie	63	62⅜	62⅛	62¾
6000	Erie 1 pf	62	60⅞	61½	60⅝
200	Erie 2 pf	60½	60½	60½	60
3200	Erie St Shv	32⅜	32	32¼	32¼
400	Eureka Vac	69	68⅛	69	68⅝
200	Fairb Morse	38⅜	38	38	38⅝
300	Fed Lt & Tr	41	41	41	41½
100	Fed M&S pf	94½	94½	94¼	94⅛
200	Fed Motors	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	22⅛
400	Fidelity Ins	138	137¼	138	138
700	First Nat St	26	25⅝	26	25⅞
2300	Fisk Rubber	16⅜	16	16	16⅛
10100	Fleischm'nn	60⅝	59⅛	59⅝	59⅞
300	Fox A	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	..
5000	Freeport Tx	75⅝	74	74½	75¼
16400	Gabriel A	56⅞	54⅜	55⅜	54⅜
400	Gardner M	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
400	Gen Am Tk	54	54	54	54
500	Gen Asphalt	74	74	74	74¼
20	Gen Bak pf	130	130	130	130
2600	Gen Elec	124⅜	123	124⅜	124
2100	Gen Elec Sp	11⅛	11	11⅛	11¼
100	GenG&E 7%	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	..
165200	Gen Mot	227	224⅜	227	225
600	GenMot 7%	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	123¼
400	Gen ODA ct	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
2800	Gen Rys	128⅝	127⅜	128⅛	128⅞
1700	Gen Refrac	72⅞	71⅞	72⅛	72⅝
100	Gimbel B	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
300	Glidden	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
40	Glidden pf	90	90	90	..
1100	Gold Dust	56⅛	56	56⅛	55⅞
2800	Goodrich	58⅜	57⅛	58⅜	57⅞
200	Goodyr prpf	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1300	Gotham new	71⅜	71	71⅜	71
1800	Gotham Hos	72½	71	72	71⅞
200	Gould Cp A	7⅛	7	7⅛	..
2100	Granby	39	38⅞	39	39
2900	Grt Nor pf	94⅜	94	94⅜	93⅞
600	Grt Nor Ore	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝
700	Grt Nor ct	92½	92¼	92¼	92
100	Grt W Sug	116¾	116¾	116¾	..
70	Grt WSu pf	121½	121	121½	121½
10100	Greene-Can	55⅛	53⅛	55⅛	53½
200	Gulf Mo pf	111	111	111	..
1000	Gulf Steel	54	53⅞	54	53
100	Havana pf	81½	81½	81½	82
100	Havana rcts	81½	81½	81½	82
4400	Houston Oil	155⅞	150	151⅞	152⅞
300	Hud Man	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	56⅝
17300	Hudson Mot	87⅜	85⅞	86½	86⅞
3600	Hupp Mot	18⅞	18	18	18⅝
100	Ill Central	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	133
200	Ind Oil & G	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝
100	Indian Mot	24	24	24	24
200	Indian Refin	8	8	8	..
40	Ingersoll R pf	106⅞	106⅞	106	..
700	Inland St	53⅛	51⅞	53⅛	53
200	Inspiration	17⅞	17	17⅞	17⅞
300	Inter Agri	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10⅝
400	Int Agri pf	42⅜	42½	42½	41
300	Int Business	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	89¾
9800	Int Comb	47⅞	46⅛	47	47⅞
100	Int Harv	186	186	186	184½
400	Int Match pf	74¼	73⅞	73⅞	74
8100	Int Nickel	60⅜	59⅜	60½	60½
600	Int Paper	50½	50	50⅜	50⅜
200	Int Pap 7%	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	99½
100	Int Rap T	37	37	37	..
1300	Int Tel rts	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Int Tel & T	140	139⅝	139⅝	140
8500	Kan City So	68⅜	66⅛	66⅝	67⅜
200	Kan C So pf	70	70	70	..
3000	Kayser	57⅞	57	57½	57⅝
1200	Kelly Spring	22½	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜
100	Kelly S 6 pf	66½	66½	66½	..
400	Kelly S 7%	100⅝	100½	100⅝	..
4300	Kennecott	66¼	65⅛	65⅞	66
100	Keystone	⅜	¼	⅜	¼
800	Kinney pf	82¼	78⅝	80⅜	80
1400	Kresge	59⅞	59⅛	59⅝	59⅝
1000	Lago Oil	31¼	30⅝	31¼	31½
1400	Lee Rubber	11⅜	11	11	11½
200	Lehigh Val	114½	114¼	114¼	114
1400	Lim Loco	66½	63⅞	66½	63½
300	Liquid Car	50½	50½	50½	50½
800	Loew's Inc	52¼	51⅝	52¼	51⅝
200	Loft Inc	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
100	Loose-W	42½	42½	42½	42
100	Lou G&E A	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
1100	Lou Oil Ref	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
50	Lou Oil R pf	90⅝	90¼	90¼	..
1200	Louis & N	147	145⅝	147	144½
300	Ludlum Stl	27	26½	27	26½
38500	Mack Tr	104⅜	102⅜	102⅝	101⅝
200	Mackay	114	113½	113½	..
600	Magma Cop	36	36	36	35⅜
800	Mallinson	16⅜	16½	16¼	15
1710	Mallinson pf	85	82	84½	80
700	Man El Sup	106½	105½	105½	106
160	Man Elv gtd	83½	81	83½	82
400	Man Elv mg	46¼	45⅞	46¼	45½
2700	Man Shirt	33½	32⅞	33⅛	32⅞
100	MktStR ppf	51	51	51	51
2700	Marland Oil	32⅜	32¼	32½	33
4500	Marlin Rock	52⅞	51⅞	52⅞	51⅜
300	Math Alkali	119⅝	119½	119⅝	120¼
50	Math Alk pf	111½	111½	111½	111½
300	May Dpt St	72	72	72	72
300	Maytag	30	30	30	30
200	McCrory pf	104¼	102	102	..
100	Mex Seabd	5	5	5	5
100	Miami Cop	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅛
600	Mid Cont	31	30⅜	31	30½
1900	Mid States	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝
100	Middle St ct	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
200	Miller Rub	31½	31½	31½	31½
3800	Mo K&T	51⅜	50	50⅜	51½
200	Mo KT pf	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105½
1200	Mo Pac	56⅝	55⅜	56	56
2200	Mo Pac pf	105	104⅛	104⅝	105⅛
1000	Mont Pw	104⅜	103⅞	103⅞	104
1800	Mont Ward	68⅛	67⅝	67⅝	68⅛
100	Moon Mot	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1400	Mother Lode	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
100	Motion Pic	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
1900	Motometer A	30½	28⅛	28⅛	30⅜
200	Mot Wheel	25	25	25	25
200	Mullins Bdy	41⅜	41	41	40½
1000	Munsing	47⅜	46½	47⅜	46⅜
800	Murry Body	27	26⅜	26⅜	..
78500	Nash Mot	74⅜	70⅞	74½	70½
900	Nat Bisc	133½	133	133	133⅞
2100	Nat Dairy	67½	66⅜	66⅝	67⅝
100	Nat Enam	29½	29½	29½	..
100	Nat B H pf	92	92	92	91½
200	Nat Lead	112	111¼	111¼	111½
1300	Nat Pw&Lt	21½	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
50	Nat Surty	224	222	223	223
500	Nat Supply	83½	83½	83½	..
460	Nat S rts	36½	35⅞	36½	36
600	Nev Cons	14⅜	14½	14⅛	14¼
600	NY Air Br	45	44⅜	45	44⅝
2300	NY Cen rts	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞
3600	NY Central	153⅝	153	153⅝	153½
300	NY C&StL	127	127	127	127⅞
4000	NY NH&H	51⅜	50⅝	50⅝	51¼
1100	NY Ont&W	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	38½
10	NY&Har	171	171	171	171
100	Norf South	57	57	57	..
1800	Norf&West	187¼	186	187¼	187
700	No Am	48⅜	48⅛	48⅜	48⅜
100	No Am pf	52½	52½	52½	52⅛
200	No A Ed pf	101⅛	101¼	101¼	101⅝
4700	No Pac	92⅝	91⅞	92⅛	91⅞
2100	No Pac ct	91	90⅝	91	90⅝
200	Oilwell	37	36⅜	36⅜	37⅜
600	Oppenheim	72	71⅞	71⅞	72
100	Orpheum C	28	28	28	27⅜
1400	Otis Elev	134¼	133½	134¼	133
300	Otis Steel	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
300	Owens Bot	79⅜	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
4000	Packard M	36	35⅝	36	35⅞
500	Paige Det	12½	12	12	12½
800	Pan-Am B	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
9800	Paramount	95⅜	93⅝	95¼	93⅞
10	Park & Tilf	36½	36	36½	36½
100	Park Utah	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
300	Pathe Ex A	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
1200	Patino M	19⅞	19	19¼	20¾
900	Peerless Mot	25	24½	25	24⅞
600	Penick & F	23¼	23	23¼	23
400	Penn Dix C	28½	28	28	28
900	Penn RR	64½	64¼	64¼	64⅜
3700	Penn Seabd	⅜	¼	⅜	¼
100	Peoples Gas	141½	141½	141¼	141¼
100	Pere Marq	127	127	127	..
100	Pere M pf	94	94	94	93¾
100	Pere M ppf	95½	95½	95½	95⅝
900	Phila Read	38	37⅜	38	37⅞
100	Phillips P pf	89½	89½	89½	..
8700	Phillips Uet	40	39¼	39⅝	39⅞
100	Pierce Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Pierce O pf	19½	19½	19½	19⅝
5300	Pitts Coal	60¼	59¾	60	58⅞
100	Pitts C pf	86¼	86¼	86¼	..
3500	Postum C	104⅜	103⅝	104	104¼
900	Prod & Ref	23⅝	23½	23¼	23⅞
10	Prod & R pf	40	40	40	..
3900	Pub Serv	40⅝	40	40¼	40⅜
100	Pub Ser 6%	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100¼
100	Pb Sv EG pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107⅛
900	Punta Sug	36⅜	35½	36⅜	35⅞
1500	Pure Oil	26⅜	26⅛	26⅞	26¼
100	Pure O 8pf	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	..
200	Purity Bk A	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
25300	Radio	63⅜	61⅞	61⅞	61⅜
100	Radio pf	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	..
700	Reading	118¼	117⅞	117⅞	118
1300	Real Silk H	32½	31⅜	32½	31⅞
1400	Reid I Cr	38	37⅜	37⅜	37⅞
3900	Rem Rand	45	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
100	Rem R 1pf	98½	98½	98½	..
400	Replogle Stl	68	68	68	68⅞
6200	Reynolds S	10	9½	10	9⅜
600	Robert Reis	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	6⅜
100	Rossia Ins	101	101	101	100
3200	Safety Cable	71⅝	70	71⅝	71⅝
100	St Joseph	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	..
800	StL&SF	114⅝	114¼	114¼	114½
1800	StL SW pf	86	84	86	86⅛
400	Savage A	49⅝	49	49	50½
3900	Seabd AL	38½	38	38	38⅜
800	Seabd AL pf	43⅜	42⅝	42½	43½
4900	Sears Roe	65⅜	64⅝	64⅝	65⅞
100	Seneca Cop	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4600	Shattuck	74⅜	71⅛	73⅞	71⅛
10	Sher-Wil pf	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	105⅛
5700	Simmons	54⅛	53⅜	54⅛	53⅞
200	Simms Pet	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1100	Sinclair	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16¼
1700	Snider	14⅞	13⅝	13⅞	15
800	So PR Sug	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
1600	So Calif Ed	35½	35½	35½	35⅝
300	So Pacific	120⅜	120	120¼	120
1700	So Railway	132⅝	131¼	132	132
100	Spicer Co	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅞
1900	Sta Gas	62⅜	61⅝	62	61⅞
300	Sta Gas pf	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63
100	Sta Mill	87	87	87	87½
10	Sta Mill pf	97	97	97	..
3200	Sta Oil Cal	53⅜	53⅛	53⅝	53⅜
3700	Sta Oil NJ	37⅜	37¼	37¼	37⅜
1200	Sta Oil NY	31	30¾	30¾	31
600	St-Warner	64⅛	63½	63⅞	64
200	Stromberg	34	34	34	35½
7300	Studebaker	53¼	51⅝	52½	53
100	Sub Boat	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
800	Sun Oil	33	32	33	..
300	Super Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
200	Tenn Cop	9¼	9	9	9
2100	Tex Corp	48⅝	48⅛	48¼	48½
25100	Tex Gulf S	65⅞	64⅝	65	65⅞
100	Tex&Pac	94¾	94¾	94¾	95
600	Tex&P Coal	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	14½
6700	Tex&P L nw	31½	30⅜	31⅛	30⅝
200	Tidewater	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21
1100	Tidewater A	17⅞	17	17	17
3200	Timken	115⅞	114⅛	115	115½
4000	Trans Oil	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜
100	Under Type	54	54	54	54½
2700	Un Carbon	128⅜	137¼	137½	138¼
300	Un Oil Cal	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	42⅜
2600	Un Pacific	184¼	183	184	183¾
100	Un Tk Car	115	115	115	..
3300	Uni Fruit	137½	134	136	134½
1100	US CIPipe	227	223¼	225⅜	230½
10	US Dist pf	93	93	93	93½
2700	US Dist	20	19	20	19½
500	USLeatherA	33¼	33⅛	33¼	34
1100	US Ind Alco	80½	80	80	79¼
300	USLeathppf	91	90⅞	91	90⅞
2900	US Realty	62⅞	61⅜	62½	63
100	US Leather	44	44	44	..
2500	US Rubber	46⅛	45	45	46
400	US Smelt	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜
100	US Smelt pf	49	49	49	..
61700	US Steel	129¼	127¾	129	128⅛
10	Univ Pict pf	100½	100½	100½	..
400	Univ Pipe	31	30⅞	31	31¼
100	Utah Cop	116	116	116	..
18400	Util P&Lt A	31⅞	31½	31⅜	31
900	Vanadium	53⅛	49⅞	50	51
900	Victor	32½	32⅜	32½	32⅜
200	Victor pr pf	97	97	97	97
100	Va-C Chem	12	12	12	12⅜
200	Va-C Ch 6%	36⅜	36⅜	36⅞	37¼
200	Va-C Ch 7%	86¼	85	85	86⅜
50	Va IC&C pf	70½	70½	70½	..
2900	Vivaudou	27	26⅞	27	26¼
100	Vivaudou p	100¼	100¼	100¼	100
70	Vulcan	43⅞	42	42	43⅜
1300	Wabash	73⅜	73	73⅜	73¼
100	Wab pf A	96	96	96	..
200	Walworth	17½	17½	17½	..
400	Ward Bk B	25	24⅞	25	24½
800	Warner B A	21	20⅞	21	20⅞
100	Warren Br	82½	82½	82½	82¼
200	Weber & H	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74
100	W Pen El A	108½	108½	108½	..
20	W Pen El pf	110½	110½	110½	110¼
90	W Pn P 6%	107⅜	107	107⅜	106½
3000	Wn Md	59⅜	58¼	59	58½
300	Wn Pac	42	42	42	42⅜
100	Wn Pac pf	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	70½
100	Wn Union	164	164	164	165½
300	Westg A B	180	179	180	180⅜
4500	Westg Elec	86⅞	85½	85⅜	86¼
100	White Eagle	22½	22½	22½	22¼
9200	White Mot	41⅜	39⅞	40⅛	39⅝
100	Whi Sew pf	54½	54½	54½	54⅜
2500	Whi Sew Mc	48⅞	47⅛	48	48¼
700	Wick Sp ct	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
9500	Willys-Over	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18
400	Wilson	11	11	11	11½
2500	Woolworth	154⅜	152¼	153	153⅝
200	Wor Pump	37	37	37	37½
600	Wright Aer	40	39½	39½	39⅞
50700	Yel Truck	32⅜	31⅜	31⅜	32
1400	Youngst'n	87	85½	85½	87

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last July 27	Last July 26
50	Am Pneu	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
550	Am Pneu pf	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	19⅝
20	Am Sugar	87	87	87	..
102	Am T&T	166⅝	166⅜	166⅝	166½
85	Am Woolen	22½	21⅝	22⅛	20⅝
25	Am Wool pf	56⅛	54	56⅛	..
73	Amoskeag	60	59½	60	59½
50	Anaconda	46⅛	46	46⅛	45⅞
300	Arcadian	.35	.35	.35	.30
8100	Atchison	190⅝	188⅛	190⅝	189⅝
15	Big Hart	84	84	84	84
110	Bingham	44⅛	44	44	44
100	Bos El	83	82	83	82
10	Bos El 2 pf	104½	104½	104½	105
10	B&M pf A	83	83	83	..
10	B&M A sta	70½	70½	70½	71
380	Cal & Hecla	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
20	Cop Range	14½	14½	14½	14½
50	Dom Stores	83	83	83	83½
1095	East SS	79	77	79	77
590	East SS pf	44	43	44	43
75	East SS 1pf	98½	98½	98½	98½
100	E Butte	2	2	2	2
20	E Mass Ry	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33¼
25	E Mass pf	70	70	70	..
225	E Mass A	46	46	46	46
25	Economy	14	14	14	..
56	Edison Elec	244	243	243	241½
25	Ed E rct ppd	127	125	125	..
25	Fed Water	31	31	31	30½
20	First Nat S	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	..
127	Gen Elec	124⅝	123	123⅞	124¾
160	Georgian pf	20½	20½	20½	..
100	Gilchrist	36½	36⅛	36½	36¼
160	Gillette	93	92	92	93
7500	Granby	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	39⅛
100	Georgian	20½	20½	20½	..
35	Island Crk	59	59	59	59⅝
25	Mergenthal	113	113	113	113½
155	Mohawk	42½	42	42½	42¼
13106	Nash	74⅜	70½	74⅝	70½
40	NE So Mills	.25	.25	.25	..
88	NE Tel	132	131½	131½	132
105	N Hav rts	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	..
153	NY NH & H	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	51⅝
75	Nipissing	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
721	No Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
113	Pac Mills	36½	36½	36½	36½
64	Penn R R	64⅝	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
225	Pocahontas	16⅛	15½	15½	16
25	Quincy Min	15¼	15	15¼	15¼
80	Swedish Inv	112½	112½	112½	113
50	Swift Inter	23	23	23	22¼
55	Swift & Co	119	118½	119	118½
116	Torrington	73⅛	72	73	71
190	Uni Fruit	137¼	134¼	137¼	133½
140	Uni Shoe	59⅜	59	59½	58⅜
138	Uni Shoe pf	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	29
65	US Smelt pf	29	29	29	48⅛
518	US Steel	129¼	127⅞	129⅛	128
275	Utah Apex	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
5	Will&Bau	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	..
35	War Bros	82¼	82	82¼	82
180	Westingh'se	86⅜	85⅞	85⅞	86
	BONDS				
1000	B R P 6¼s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	..
2000	Poco 7s	112	112	112	..
200	Wst T&T 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	..

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renew'l rate	4%	3¾%
Commercial paper	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Customers' loans	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Collateral loans	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Year money	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days		4¼@4¾
Four to six months		4½@4¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	56⅝c	56⅝c
Bar silver in London	26 1/16d	26 1/16d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11¾d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$82,000,000	$916,000,000
Year ago today	72,000,000	
Balances	38,000,000	127,000,000
Year ago today	30,000,000	
F R bank credit	37,310,326	90,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—

30 days	3½@3⅜
60 days	3½@3⅜
90 days	3½@3⅜
4 months	3⅝@3½
5 months	3⅞@3¾
6 months	3⅞@3¾

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ⅛ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Budapest	6%
Boston	4	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	4	Copenhagen	5½
Chicago	4	Helsingfors	7½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	4	London	4½
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	5
New York	4	Paris	5
Philadelphia	4	Prague	5½
Richmond	4	Riga	7
St. Louis	4	Rome	7
San Francisco	4	Sofia	10
Amsterdam	3½	Stockholm	4
Athens	10	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	5	Tokyo	7 03
Brussels	5½	Vienna	7
Berlin	6	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	6	Warsaw	9

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85¼	$4.85⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅛	4.85½	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅝	.0391¼	.193
Belgium—belga	.1389½	.1389½	.139
Italy—lira	.0544	.0544	.193
Germany—mark	.2378	.2378	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1409	.1409	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2674	.2674	.268
Finland-finm'ark	.0253	.0253	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0131¼	.0131¼	.193
Holland—florin	.4006½	.4006½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1762½	.1762½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2582	.2583	.268
Poland—zloty	.115	.115	.193
Port'gal—escudo	.05	.05	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0061	.0061	.193
Spain—peseta	.7107	.1709½	.193
Sweden—krona	.2679	.2678	.268
Switz'land—anc	.1926	.1926	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176	.0176	.193
Fa East			
Hongkong—dol	.4922	.4928	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6278	.6287⅞	...
India—rupee	.362	.3616	.4866
Japan—yen	.4706	.4707	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.495	.498	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5637½	.5637½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4251	.4251	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1182	.1182	.3245
Chile—peso	.1199	.1199	.1216
Colombia—peso	.978	.978	.9733
Peru—pound	3.74	3.74	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9968	.9968	1.9342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.191	.191	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.997⁄8	.99¾	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.999	.999	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4287½	.4287½	.4985

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

(uotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	18.95	19.03	18.76	18.82	18.86
Dec.	19.22	19.27	19.01	19.07	19.11
Jan.	19.30	19.33	19.10	19.18	19.18
Mar.	19.50	19.54	10.28	10.37	10.38
May	19.61	19.68	19.45	19.48	19.52

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
July	9.83	9.93	9.83	9.91	9.97
Oct.	9.99	10.13	9.95	10.04	10.10
Dec.	10.04	10.15	10.03	10.12	10.18
Jan.	10.11	10.22	10.10	10.18	10.24
Mar.	10.17	10.27	10.17	10.24	10.31
May	10.23	10.32	10.23	10.30	10.37

Spots 10.13, down 2. Tone at close, quiet. Sales (British), 10,000; American), 7200 bales.

ATCHISON EARNINGS

CHICAGO, July 27—June earnings report of Atchison should make a favorable comparison with the corresponding period last year, probably showing a slight increase in gross of $19,764,227 reported for June, 1926, according to F. B. Houghton, vice-president in charge of traffic. July and August gross may not reach last year's figures of approximately $25,500,000 each because of smaller wheat crop in Atchison territory.

ZINC AND LEAD OUTPUT

Output of slab zinc by countries, which in 1926 furnished 96 per cent of the world's zinc, amounted to 116,598 short tons in June, compared with 120,712 tons in May and 103,467 tons in June, 1926.

OIL DISCOVERY IN OKLAHOMA

Shell Union Company Finds Oil at 6000-Foot Depth—Shows Potential Reserves

Shell Union Oil Company's discovery of productive sand in Oklahoma at nearly 6000 feet, yielding 3600 barrels of 42 gravity crude daily, is regarded as one of the most important developments in the producing branch of the oil industry in many years.

Previously profit production has been found at and below 6000 feet in California, notably the Ventura Avenue district. But in Oklahoma and the whole mid-continent district paying oil has not been found much below 4500 feet.

Now comes the new find some 4500 feet deeper, and its importance lies in the vista it opens in the way of potential reserves of crude for many companies.

It will have its effect on future oil exploration throughout the midcontinent field. Where formerly deep test wells rarely went below 4500 feet, exploratory work may be expected to extend some 2000 feet deeper to around 6500 foot level.

The new find will not have any effect on the present supply of crude oil. Low prices for crude and a $100,000 or more cost for drilling a 6000-foot hole will retard any immediate search for oil at that depth.

Effect on Equipment Business

Development work will be necessary, of course, to find where and over what area 6000-foot production exists. But from oil history it may be expected it is not confined to any one or small area; so, from a standpoint of future oil supply the new deep horizon adds materially to reserves for the future, the extent of which only the drill can tell.

Not alone to the oil industry is the new find important. In the future its effect should be reflected in the business of numerous companies supplying oil field equipment.

These include steel mills making drill pipe, supply companies with their drilling tools, boilers and other equipment, and the recently opened field of air lifts for flowing oil by compressors. More and heavier pipe as well as heavier tools will be needed for 6000-foot work.

The new well is located near the town of Marshall, Logan County, and is close to the center of the State of Oklahoma. Of more than passing significance is the fact it is some six miles west of any real production over the greater part of Oklahoma; outside Healdton, in extreme south of the State, it is the farthest west in Oklahoma.

Other Deep Tests

Located 15 miles south and six miles west of the old Garber pool, itself noted for numerous producing sands at various depths to nearly 4500 feet, Shell Union's new well fills in a gap in the general trend of production from northeast to southwest. This particular trend starts in Marion, Kan., runs through Ponca City, Tonkawa and Garber pools, Oklahoma, and then jumps to Walters and Wichita Falls district.

The Shell Union well had been giving a small production, about 300 barrels a day, from 75 feet of sand drilled to 5970 feet, for the last few months. It was deepened 15 feet with production jumping to 150 barrels an hour on June 29.

Another deep test now under way is by Sinclair Consolidated which has a well at 5935 feet some 10 miles southwest of the Garber field, between the new well and Garber.

Marland-Barnsdall companies have a joint well which has made some oil at a depth of about 5800 feet in same general district. The deepest any well was drilled in Garber was by Sinclair & Co., 5485 feet without finding new sand.

BEECH-NUT PACKING

The Beech-Nut Packing balance for the six months ended June 30, 1927, after allowing for estimated federal taxes and preferred dividends, was $986,710, equal to $2.63 a share (par $20) on 375,000 common shares, compared with $1,125,484, or $3 a share, in the first six months of 1926. During the six months' period, with future development of business in mind, there was expended in extra sales and advertising effort on confectionery and food items, including two new products, coffee and biscuits—$491,474 over the like period of 1926.

CREDIT TO GERMAN BANK

NEW YORK, July 27—A group of banks, headed by the International Acceptance Corporation, Inc., has granted a credit of $30,000,000 to the Berlin Gold Discount Bank. The credit dates from July 15 and is to run for an initial period of one year. The possibility of the continuation of the credit beyond the original terms has been provided for. This credit was arranged during the recent visit of Dr. Schacht, head of the German Reichsbank, in New York.

SEAGRAVE CORPORATION

NEW YORK, July 27—The Seagrave Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $52,721 after charges and federal taxes, equal, after preferred dividends, to 29 cents a share of 111,283 shares of no-par common, compared with $42,984, or 20 cents a share, of 110,427 common shares in the preceding quarter and $73,046, or 49 cents a share, of 106,338 shares, in the June quarter of 1926. Six months' net was $95,705, equal to 50 cents a share of 111,283 common shares, compared with $155,888, or $1.07 a share of 106,338 common shares, in the first half of 1926.

INLAND STEEL EARNINGS

NEW YORK, July 27—The Inland Steel Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1927, net income of $2,215,094 after interest, federal taxes, depreciation and depletion, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.72 a share on 1,182,799 shares of no-par common, compared with $2,130,926, or $1.65 a share, in the preceding quarter and $1,792,324 or $1.36 a share, in the second quarter of 1926. Six months net was $4,346,020, equal to $3.37 a share of common, compared with $3,333,233, or $2.52 a share, in the first six months of 1926.

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET OUTLOOK

YOUNGSTOWN, July 27—James A. Campbell, president of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, said indications are that pipe business is coming back. He expects his company to be well fortified with pipe business for the fourth-quarter delivery. Pipe demand is developing in the oil fields. A pair volume of lapweld business is being obtained for gas lines in the west and southwest. Sheet prices are being well maintained.

DANZIG PORT BONDS

NEW YORK, July 27—The Chase Securities Corporation and Blair & Co., Inc., head an American group with which is associated a Netherlands banking group in granting a $4,500,000 loan to the Danzig Port & Waterways Board. The loan is for the purpose of enlarging facilities of the port of Danzig and to retire a small bond issue. The loan has the written approval of the governments of Poland and the Free City of Danzig.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK DEFICIT

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad reports for June a deficit after charges of $54,446, contrasted with a surplus of $25,563 for June, 1926. For the six months ended June 30, surplus after charges was $891,913, compared with surplus of $581,652 for the corresponding period last year.

BOSTON & MAINE INCOME

Boston & Maine Railroad reports for June net income of $512,252, comparing with net income of $682,338 for June, 1926. Net income for the six months ended June 30 was $2,429,066, comparing with $2,832,958 for the corresponding period last year.

NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in Hundreds)		High	Low	1:30
12	Aluminum Co Am	89	85½	89
1	Alum Co m pf	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
8	Am Arch	87	83	84
*25	Am Coast Oilfields	.80	.77	2.80
6	Am Gas & El	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
15	Am Haw SS	19¾	19¼	19
1	Am Pub Ut 7%	93	93	93
90	Am Rayon	18⅛	17⅞	17½
4	Am Rolling Mills	67⅞	67¼	67¼
2	Am Superpow A	36⅛	36	36
7	Wat Wks A	47½	46⅝	47½
1	Ap Co Mossberg A	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
5	Anglo Chil Con Ni	28	27⅛	28
10	*Arizona Globe	.05	.05	.05
12	Arkansas Nat Gas	9⅛	9	9⅛
4	*Atl Fruit & Sug	.85	.83	.85
1	Auburn Auto	101	101	101
30	Bancitaly	124⅝	124¼	124½
1	Bkyn Shoe	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
15	BohnAlum&Brass	20½	19⅞	20½
†50	Borne&Scrymser	58½	58½	58½
15	Bklyn City R'road	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
4	Bucyrus Co new	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
14	Bucyrus&Erie	22⅞	22½	22⅞
2	Buff Niag&EPwpf	26⅛	26	26⅛
1	BunkHill&Sullivan	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
3	Can Ind Alcohol	1½	1½	1½
10	Carib syn, new	21	20⅞	21
16	CelanCorpAm, n	79⅜	78⅛	78⅛
1	Celluloid	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
2	do pf	106	106	106
3	Centrifugal Pipe	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2	ChiM&StP pf, n	38⅛	38⅜	38⅜
†50	Childs pf	123½	123½	123½
6	Cities Serv, new	45⅛	45⅜	45⅛
1	do pf	87½	87½	87½
5	Collins&Ark pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
15	Colomb Sndic	3	3	3
9	Cons Dairy	3	2⅞	3
14	Cons G&El Balt	61⅞	61	61⅞
6	Continental O vtc	17¼	17¼	17⅛
6	Creole Syndic	12⅛	11⅞	12
2	Cresson Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Cuneo Press	53¾	53½	58⅞
†50	Curtis Pub	190	185	190
2	Curtis Pub 7% pf	114½	114½	114½
6	Davega Inc	48⅜	46	48⅜
6	Deere & Co	162½	160¼	160⅛
1	De Forest vtc	4½	4½	4½
25	Durant Mot	10⅜	10	10
7	Elec Bond & Share	75¼	76⅜	75
1	Electric Invest	37	37	37
1	Emp G&F 8% pf	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
†25	Empire G&E pf	97½	97½	97½
1	Estey Wel B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
*50	Eureka Croesus	.04	.04	.04
*10	Falcon Lead Min	.47	.47	.47
3	Fedder Mfg A	30½	30⅛	30½
†60	Ford Mot Can	550	545	545
5	Forhan	22⅛	21⅜	21⅜
2	Fox Thea A	15	14⅜	14⅜
9	Freshman Chas	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞
1	Gal Sig Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
9	Garod Radio	2⅜	2½	2⅜
27	Gen Bak A	68	67⅛	67½
42	Gen Bak B	7⅛	6⅜	6⅜
†1	Gen Elec Ger war	225	225	225
17	Gen Ldy Mach n	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞
13	Gibson Oil	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
3	Gillette S R	92⅞	92½	92⅞
4	Gleasonite Prod	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2	Gobel Adolf	50½	50	50½
19	Goodyr T & R	52⅛	51⅜	51⅜
5	Grand Stores	95⅛	95	95⅛
1	Grant Co Del	85	85	85
2	Hall Print Co new	25⅛	25	25
*320	Hawthorne Min	.03	.03	.03
2	Hellman Inc	25	25	25
1	Honolulu Con Oil	18½	18½	18½
12	Humb O & Ref	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜
†50	Ill Pipe Line	146	146	146
4	Imp Oil Canada	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
101	Indust Rayon A	5⅜	5	5⅜
21	Internat Petrolm	29	28⅞	29
5	Inter Utiliites A	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛
19	Johns Manville nw	82⅞	82¼	82⅛
1	Joske Bros ct	41	41	41
53	Kouskal	24⅛	23	23⅛
21	Lehigh Pow Sec n	18	17⅜	18
19	Leh Val C ctf	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞
†75	do Sales	92⅜	92⅛	92⅜
14	Leonard Oil	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1	Lib. Ow Sh Gl	136	135	136
4	Lone Star Gas	43½	43⅛	43½
1	Mad Sq Gar ctf	20½	20⅛	20½
2	Manning Bowman	10	9½	9⅜
1	Mansfld M&S war	50	50	50
1	Marc Wire Lon	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
12	Marmon Mot C	51	49⅜	51
†50	Mass Light	148	148	148
1	Mead John&CO w	52½	52½	52½
1	Met 5&10c St B	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1	do pf	55	54⅛	54⅛
11	Metro Ch Stores	56	54⅝	54⅞
2	Mid W Util pr ln	120⅜	120⅜	120½
2	Midland Steel	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
2	Mohawk & H P	24	24	24
5	Mohawk Val nw	52	51⅜	52
1	Moore Drp Forg	29	29	29
6	Mtn Prod	24	24	24
2	Murphy Co Penn	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
1	Nat Food Pr B	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	Nat Pub Serf A	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
5	Nat Trans	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
†150	Nelsner Bros	59⅛	59	59⅛
4	New Brad	5	5	5
20	NewMex & Ariz L	10⅜	10⅛	10½
3	Newmont Min	88	87⅜	88
†25	NY Tel 6½% pf	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
4	NY NH & H pf	108⅞	108⅜	108⅞
12	NY NH & H rts	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6	Nipissing M	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2	*Noranda M rts	.71	.71	.70
1	Nor Am Car	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6	Nor Ohio Pow	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
23	Northeast Pow	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛
200	Ohio Cop	1½	1¼	1⅜
4	Ohio Oil	59⅜	59⅛	59⅛
3	Palmolive Co	90⅛	90	90⅛
7	Pantepec O Venez	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
10	Parmar Porc	43	43	43
2	Pender Groc A	41½	41	41
†60	Penney A pf		100½	100½
4	Penn Mex Fue.l	27	27	27
1	Pen O Edison new	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
†80	Penn O Ed pr pf	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
39	Penn O Secur	11	10⅛	10½
7	Penn W & P	55⅞	54	55⅞
1	Pick Bar vtc	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
7	Pick Bar Co pf	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
5	Pills Flour new	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1	PondCrk Pocahnts	15½	15½	15½
‡2	Prairie Oil&Gas	48⅛	48	48⅛
†50	Prairie Pipe Line	182	182	182
2	Pratt & Lambert	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
1	Practer&Gamble	196	196	196
1	Puget Sd Pow&Lt	33	33	33
2	Pullman Co new	75	74⅞	75
1	Red Banks Oil	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
4	Reo Motor	21⅛	21	21
6	Richmond Rad	28	27⅝	28
2	Richmond R Co pf	44⅞	44	44
†750	Rolls Royce Am pf	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
†350	Royal Bak Pow	243	238	238
†10	Safety Car H&L	126	126	126
†30	Safeway Strs	285	282	285
8	St Regis Paper	54⅛	52½	53
†430	Sanitary Groc	239½	233	239½
4	Siberling Rubber	31	31	31
1	Selfrige Prov Stor	5	5	5
43	Servel Del	2⅜	1⅝	1⅝
1	Sherwin Williams	55	55	55
2	Silica Gel Corp vtc	16	16	16
†150	Silver (I) Bros	31	31	31
1	So Am Gold&Pl	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
21	Southeast Pow&Lt	36½	35½	35½
2	Southeast P&L ctf	34	34	34
1	South Penn Oil	37¼	37¼	37¼
*5	Standard Motors	.85	.85	.85
25	Stand Oil Ind	68⅞	68⅛	68⅜
1	Stand Oil Ken	121¼	121¼	121¼
e10	Stand O Ohio pf	119½	119½	119½
1	Stand Pr&Lt pf	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1	Stand Pub A	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
4	Stutz Mot Car Am	13	13	13
e25	Sulliv Mch	50¼	50	50¼
3	Swift Int	22⅞	22½	22⅞
1	Syrac Wash M B	¼	¼	¼
15	Teck Hugh Gold	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1	Tidal Osage	19½	19½	19½
3	Trumbull Steel	12½	12½	12½
1	Tung Sol Lamp	10½	10½	10½
1	Tung Sol Lamp A	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
8	Unit Gas Imp	103⅛	103	103
22	Un Lt&Pow A	13⅞	13½	13½
4	Unit Shoe Mach	60⅛	59⅞	60⅛
1	U S Freight	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
1	United Verde Ext	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
10	*Unity Gold Min	.45	.45	.45
4	Utah Apex Mining	5½	5½	5½
13	Util Po&Lt B ctf	17⅞	17½	17⅞
1	Util Shares Opt	2	2	2
14	Vacuum Oil	131⅜	130⅝	131
-	Wenden Cop Min	1	1	1
1	West Au Sup pt pf	22½	22½	22½
2	Wst Dairy Pr B ctf	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
*10	West End Ext	4	4	4
1	Westhse Airbrake	45½	45½	45½
†20	Whl & L E pr ln	165⅛	165⅛	165⅛
25	Wh Sew M deb rct	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1	Y Oil & Gas new	3	3	3
1	Yuk Alas tr ctf	18	18	18

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	1:30
24	Allis Chal 5s '37	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
62	Alumi Crp 5s '52	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
11	A G&E 6s B 2014	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
18	A Po&Lt 6s 2016	103⅞	103⅜	103⅝
3	Am Seat 6s '36	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Am Thread 6s '28	101	101	101
4	Appalac Pow 5s '56	96	96	96
1	As Sim Hdw 6½s 33	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
10	Beacon Oil 6s '36	99	99	99
5	Bell Tel Can 5s '55	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4	Boston & Me 6s '33	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
25	Carolina P&L 5s'56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
20	Chic Mil&StP 5s '75	92	92	92
172	do adj 5s 2000	58⅛	58	58
14	Cities Ser 5s '66	88⅜	88⅛	88⅜
1	do 6s '66	101	101	101
15	Columbia G&E 5 '42	98	98	98
35	Cuba Nor Ry 5½s	96⅛	96	96
5	Cudahy P 5½s '37	95½	95⅜	95⅜
46	Det Interbr 6½s	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜
1	do 7s		100¼	100¼
14	El Refrig 6s '36	65⅝	65½	65½
30	EmpireO&R5½s'42	96	96	96
1	Fed Sugar 6s '33	85	85	85
79	FlaPow&Lt5s'54	93⅜	93½	93⅜
1	GairRobt5½s'42	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2	GalSigOil7s'30	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
4	GatineauPow5s'56	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	GatineauPw6s'41	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
30	GenAmInv5s'42	134⅛	134	134
19	GeorgiaPow5s'67	96⅛	96⅜	96⅛
3	GrndTrnk6½s'36	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2	Gulf Oil 5s '37	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2	Hood Rub 7s '36	103	103	103
1	Indep Oil 6s '39	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
10	IndnaplsP&L5s'57	97⅛	97	97⅛
5	IntRysCAm6½s'47	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
6	InvstEquity5s'47	100	100	100
10	KopperGas&C5s'47	96	96	96
1	Leh P S6sA2026	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
14	Lone Star Gas 5s	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜
1	Manitba Lt 5½s'51	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5	Mont Pwr 5s'62	97	97	97
1	Mont Wrd Pr 5s'46	98½	98½	98½
3	Morris&Co. 7½s'30	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
15	Narrag 5s '57	99	98⅞	99
1	Nat Pub Svc 6½s	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Nich & Shep 6s 37	101	100⅞	100⅞
5	No St P cv 6½s'33	116¼	116¼	116¼
3	Ohio Pr 4½sD'56	91	91	91
1	Ohio Riv Ed 5s '51	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2	Okla N G 6½s	102½	102½	102½
1	Pa Ohio E 6s'50ww	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1	Pa P&Lt 5sB'52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Phil El 5½s'72	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
125	Phillips Pet 5¼s'39	95¼	95	95¼
15	P S E&Gas 5 '63	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4	Pure Oil 6½ 1933	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
15	Rem Rd 5½ A '47	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
25	Servel Cor 6 '31	23	22⅞	22⅞
5	Sloss Sheff pur6'29	103	103	103
43	Snider Pack 6 '32	105	101⅛	103½
16	SEP&L 6 2025	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	So Cal Ed 5 '44	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
16	So Cal Ed 5 '51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	StandOilNY6½s33	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10	Sun Maid R 6½s	96⅛	96	96⅛
16	Sun Oil5½s'39	100	100	100
1	Swift Co 5s '32	100	100	100
3	Tex Pow&Lt 5s'56	96	96	96
4	TransctlOil7s'30	110	109¼	109¼
5	Ulen&Co6½s'36	100	100	100
1	U S Rub 6½s '32	99½	99½	99½
1	Whl E Oil 5½s '57	95½	95½	95½
5	Wh Sw M 6s '36w	98	98	98

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	1:30
1	Agri Mtg Bk 7s '46	97¼	97¼	97¼
2	Ag Mtg Bk 7s '47	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Antioquia 7s C '45	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
10	Batav Pet 4½s '42	93	93	93
2	Berlin El 6½s '28	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
28	Berlin El 6½s '29	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜
4	Berlin El 6½s '51	87	96⅞	96⅞
3	Bogota Mg Bk 7s	95½	95½	95½
10	Brisbane 5s '57	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
20	Buen A Pr 7½'47	100	99⅝	99⅝
1	do 7s '36	98½	98½	98½
2	do 7s '52	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5	do 7s '57	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
6	do 7s '58	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2	Chile Mtg Bk 6s'31	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
2	Costa R Rep 7s'51	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
3	Danish C 5½ '55	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
6	Denmk Kgdm 5½	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3	Finn Ind Bk 7s'44	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	FirstBohGlW7s'57	92	92	92
8	Hambg St 6s'46	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛
7	Isario Hy Elc 7s'52	93½	93½	93½
1	Lombard El 7 '52	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
8	Meridionale El 7'75	92	91⅝	91⅝
2	Montevideo 6 '59	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
3	New So Wale 5 '57	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
34	New SSo Wale5'58	94⅛	94	94
1	Peru 7 '59	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
3	Prus FS 6½ '51	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
5	Rio Grande 7 '66	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
22	Rus 6½ ct NC '19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
5	Rus 5½s'21	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
3	Russ 5½sctf'21	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1	Sante Fe Arg 7s'45	92½	29½	92½
3	Serb Cro & Sl 7s'62	88⅜	88⅜	88½
1	Stinnes 7s '36	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2	Stinnes 7s'46	98⅛	98	98⅛
4	Unit El Serv 7s'56	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜
145	Un Stl W 6½s	99	98⅞	99

† Actual sales; ‡ Ex-div.; * Cents stock.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co.

To the Owners of Stock of
The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company

A rule of the New York Stock Exchange adopted July 8, 1927, forbids members of the Stock Exchange or firms registered thereon to vote any shares of stock standing in their name unless such stock is in the possession of such member or firm or unless such member or firm or a customer thereof is the owner of or has an interest in such stock at the time such proxy is given.

The Company's records indicate that there are a substantial number of shares outstanding in the names of persons who have sold their shares to purchasers who have not yet transferred the same on the books of the Company. The owners of this stock are urged to transfer it on the books of the Company before July 30th next, in order that they may be qualified to vote in person or by proxy at the special meeting of the stockholders of this Company on August 17, 1927, and thereafter to participate in the privilege of subscribing for preferred stock.

Dated at New Haven, Connecticut, this 26th day of July, 1927.

E. J. PEARSON,
President.

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Massachusetts Savings Banks

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4.45% to 5.12%

Complete information on request

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5% to 6.27%

Ask for List V-7

A.B.Leach & Co., Inc.
57 William St., New York
209 Washington St., Boston
115 So. Fourth St., Philadelphia

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, July 27—The Hercules Powder Company condensed income statement for the six months ended June 30, 1927, compares as follows:

	1927	1926
Gross receipts	$13,745,054	$12,959,737
Net from all sources	*1,507,412	1,471,843
Preferred dividends	398,024	372,166
Avail. for improvements or divs on com. stock	1,109,388	1,099,677

*After deducting all expenses incident to manufacture and sale, ordinary and extraordinary repairs, maintenance of plants, accidents, depreciation, taxes, etc.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY INCOME

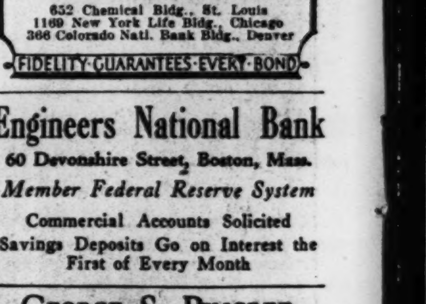
NEW YORK, July 27—The Southern Railway estimated net income for six months ended June 30 is $8,343,000, equal, after 5 per cent preferred dividend requirements, to $5.26 on 1,300,000 common shares, compared with a surplus of $9,746,000, or $6.34 a share on the present common, in the first half of 1926.

TIRES REDUCED TO CAR MAKERS

NEW YORK, July 27—Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company has taken the initiative in a price reduction to car manufacturers which averages about 7½ per cent. All other leading tire manufacturers are following suit.

UNITED ELECTRIC EARNINGS

NEW YORK, July 27—The United Railways & Electric of Baltimore reports for the six months ended June 30, 1927, net income of $347,479 after taxes, charges and depreciation, equal to 84 cents a share (par $50) of 409,224 common shares, compared with 459,829, or $1.12 a share, in the first six months of 1926.



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NEW HAVEN SURPLUS UP

New Haven Railroad reports for June a surplus after charges of $880,205, comparing with surplus after charges of $783,143 for June, 1926. For the six months ended June 30, there was a surplus after charges of $3,616,173, comparing with a surplus after charges of $2,334,286 for the corresponding period last year.

WOOL MARKET DEMAND SHOWS SOME DECLINE

Domestic Prices Strong, Supported by Good Buying Abroad

The wool market is hardly so active as it has been, but a fair business continues to be done from day to day. Manufacturers continue to buy as their wants require although there undoubtedly has been some buying in advance of actual needs on certain special descriptions.

The openings of tropical goods for the next season have been fairly successful and the recent warm weather has been decidedly helpful in moving clothing of this type from the shelves of the clothiers. The openings of these goods are understood to have been successful, and, in some instances, positively encouraging, as revealing a substantial buying power in the trade.

An especially encouraging phase of the situation in the manufacturing end of the business is the manner in which the combers and spinners are at length finding it possible to do business. For two years these intermidiate branches of the business between the wool man and the weaver have occupied a precarious position.

European Market Strong

Fine tops at the moment, are quoted at $1.35, and for the most part firmly held there for really choice lots on the fine side, while the French combing descriptions which were sold as low as $1.20, are now held firmly at $1.25. All along the line, prices have been moved up a little.

The strength of the domestic market continues to be supported by the strength of the European markets. London closed the fourth series on Thursday with prices showing a slight advance so that the market as a whole is on the average about 5 per cent higher than it was at the close of the preceding series in May.

The home trade was the largest buyer in the series, taking some 56,000 bales compared with 50,000 bales for the continent, and a mere 2000 bales for this side. The English contingent were keen for crossbred wools, and their buying, while undoubtedly in advance of manufacturing requirements, nevertheless reflects the better sentiment prevailing in Bradford.

The continental markets continue in a strong position, on the whole, although Germany was less keen toward the close of the London colonial sales than she was in the first two weeks. France, on the other hand, according to recent advices, has been gradually working into a better position, and within the last week or so there have been advances in tops of a ha'penny to a penny a pound, with more business being done.

Less Activity In West

In the West, there has been lessened activity, which was to be expected in view of the rapid manner in which the new clip has been cleared this season. The eastern dealers have taken heavy commitments and the new clip has moved to market very freely.

Up to date, the receipts of domestic wool in this market since the first of the year have amounted to about 142,000,000 pounds, compared with about 104,000,000 pounds a year ago. In other words there is an apparent increase of fully 35 per cent in the receipts of the new domestic clip over that of a year ago.

Sales in the local market have included mostly domestic wools and wools of the half-blood and quarter-blood order, which are in relatively strong positions, best territory half-bloods being quotable at rising $1, while rather ordinary staple wools of this quality have brought an even dollar, clean basis.

Quarter territory combing is safely on the upper side of 80 cents, clean, for good wool. Strictly fine staple wool is quotable at $1.12, clean, for territory, and Ohio Delaine, shrinking 59 per cent, has been sold at 46 cents.

Woolen Wools in Demand

In short woolen wools the demand still is keenest for three-eighths quality, and Ohio wool of this type is held at 41@42 cents, with 40 cents freely offered in a large way by the manufacturers, while fine clothing usually a cent or two dearer, is quotable at only 35@36 cents.

East India wools have been selling at about 62@64 cents for white Jorias, and 65@66 cents for good to choice white Vicaneres, duty paid. The sale of these wools in Liverpool, which opened yesterday for four days with 18,500 bales offered, is expected to show some new high levels.

At yesterday's opening only medium wools siutable for the carpet trade were offered, and prices were rather dearer than at the close of the previous series. The best wools are expected to rule higher.

Carpet wools are very strong with moderate buying.

In foreign wools, there has been continued interest in Australian merinos of 64-70s quality, especially, at $1 a $1.05, clean in bond for good to choice combing wools. Stocks of these wools are extremely limited.

Sales of fair combing 12 months capes have been made at 95 cents, clean in bond. Montevideo IVs are reported to have been sold here at 32 cents in bond.

Mohair is very firm, with slightly better inquiry, but mostly on the low and off sorts which can be had at a low price. The foreign markets are reported steady. Some fair exports of mohair to England have been made recently.

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Am Founders Tr com	57	61
Am Founders Tr pf w com	216	..
*Am Founders Tr 7 pf w com	102	..
*Am Found Tr 6 pf w com	95	..
Bankstocks Corp pf w com	53	55
Diversified Tr Shares	18⅝	19⅝
First Federal For Inv	105	110
Financial Investing Co	19½	21½
Incorp Investors	118	120
Industrial Trustee Shares	12	..
Int Sec Corp of Am	55	59
Int S Corp Am 6pf n w com	139	..
Int S Corp 6½s pf Ser C w com	172	..
Investors Trustee Shares	14⅝	15⅛
Investment Co of Am	116¼	120
Insurance shares (serA-27)	20½	..
Insur shares ser C-27	20½	..
Ins & Bank Stock Tr Class A	48½	50
Ins&Bank Stk Tr cl B	12	..
Second Int Sec Corp	42	46
Second Int Sec Corp pr w com	81	85
Mass Invest Trust	74⅝	76⅞
New Eng Inv Trust	10⅝	11⅝
Power & Light Sec Tr	45	47
US El Lt&P ser A	29⅝	30¼
US Partic Tr ser A	12½	13⅜
US Bond Tr ser B	43½	44
US Bank Tr ser C 1	23¼	24½
US Bank Tr ser C c	23½	24½
BONDS		
Financial Invest 5s 1930	97⅞	97⅞
Financial Invest 5s 1940	90½	90⅝
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr 4½s '42	104	..
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr 5s '52	100¼	102

*New units. †Ex-dividend.

WESTERN MARYLAND

WASHINGTON, July 27—Western Maryland Railway Company has been given tentative valuation of $71,228,194 by the Interstate Commerce Commission on its total owned, and $75,151,827 on its total used property as of June 30, 1919.

INVESTMENT TRUST ISSUE

NEW YORK, July 27—At a meeting of directors of the First Federal Foreign Investment Trust, organized under Section 25A of the Federal Reserve Act, the issuance of $5,000,000 5 per cent secured gold notes and the sale of $2,000,000 were authorized.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	107½	107¼
Am Ag Chem 1st cv 5s '28	101⅛	101⅛
Am Rep Cor deb 6s '27	99¾	99¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅞	101⅞
Am Smelting 6s '47	109	109
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅜	104⅜
Am T & T col 4s '29	99⅜	99⅜
Am T & T col 5s '46	104¼	104¼
Am T & T sf 5s '60	103½	103⅜
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107	106⅞
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	103½	102⅞
Am W Paper 6s '47	88⅜	87⅞
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104¼	104
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	107⅞	107⅜
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	104⅝	104⅜
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	95⅛	95
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89⅝	89½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	89	88⅞
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T&SF adj 5s '95	89	89
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	95⅝	95⅝
Atch T&SF 4s 1905	91	91
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	104¼	104¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	97	97
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	98	98
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	92½	92½
Atl Knox 4s	95½	95½
B&O cv 4½s '33	98⅞	98⅜
B&O rfg 5s '95	102½	102⅜
B&O 5s series D	102½	101½
B&O 6s '29	103⅛	103⅛
B&O rfg 6s '95	110	110
B&O 5s ct Swn div	103⅝	103½
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	98⅝	97⅞
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	104	103⅝
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60	105¼	105
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	100⅞	100⅝
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	103⅝	103⅜
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	83½	83
Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42	105½	105¼
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	92⅞	92⅞
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104⅝	104⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97	96⅞
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	202¼	202
Buff R&P 5s	104¼	104¼
Buff R&P 4½s '57	96⅞	96⅞
Can North 4½s	98⅞	98⅞
Can North deb 6½s '46	118⅝	118⅜
Can North sf 7s '40	114⅝	114⅝
anC Pacific deb 4s	85	85
an Pacific 4½s '46	97⅞	97⅞
Cen New Eng 4s '61	84	84
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	93⅜	93¼
Ches & ORA 1st	88⅝	88⅝
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	100	100
Ches & O Corp 5s rcts	96⅝	96⅝
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	106¼	106
Chi B & Q 4½s	98⅛	98⅛
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71	70⅞
Chi M&StP deb 4s '34 ct	63	63¼
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	86½	86½
Chi M&StP gold 4s '25 ct	63⅝	63⅝
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32	63⅛	63⅛
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	63⅛	63
Chi M&StP rfg 4½s '14 ct	63⅞	63⅞
Chi M&StP cv 5s '14 ct	62½	62½
Chi RI&PP rfg 4s '34	94⅛	94⅛
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	98⅝	98⅝
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	93¼	93¼
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	87½	87½
Chi & Nw 4½s	98⅝	98⅜
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	106⅛	106⅛
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	112⅛	112⅛
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104⅝	104⅝
Chile Copper 5s	94	93⅝
Cin Gas & Elec 5s '56	102⅝	102⅝
Cities Serv P&L 6s '44	100⅝	100
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	103⅝	103⅜
Clev Un Term 5s '73	104⅜	104⅜
Colo Industrial 5s '34	96⅝	96¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	79⅝	79½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106⅝	106⅛
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103	103
Crown Wil Paper 6s	100⅜	100¼
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	98⅝	98½
Cuba RR 6s ct	99⅝	99⅝
umberland T&T 5s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	140½	140
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	91⅝	91⅛
Den & Rio G im 5s '28	99⅞	99⅞
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	87⅛	87
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102	101⅞
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	98¼	98⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88⅞	88
Ed Ill NY 5s	111	111
Empire Gas&F 7½s '37	110½	110
Empire Gas & F 6½s '41	105⅝	105⅝
Erie 1st con 4s '96	84⅝	84⅝
Erie cv 4s A '53	83	83
Erie cv 4s B '53	82⅝	82⅝
Erie cv 4s D '53	125⅛	12[illegible]
Erie 5s rcts	93¼	9[illegible]
Erie gen 4s '96	77⅜	77¼
Erie 3rd Ext	98⅝	98⅝
Fed Lt&Trac 1st 6s '42	104¼	104¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	96⅝	96½
Gen Mot Acc 6s	101½	101⅛
Gen Pet 5s '40	101	101
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107⅛	107⅛
Goodyear Tire 8s '41	120⅝	120⅝
Goodyear Tire 5s rcts	92⅝	92½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	114¾	114⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76	96⅝	96⅜
Great Northern 5½s '52	109⅝	109⅝
Great Northern 7s '36	114⅝	114¼
Green Bay & West deb B	26¼	26
Hershey Choc 5½s '40	102⅝	102⅝
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	100¼	100⅞
Hudson Coal 5s	98⅝	98½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	89⅝	89⅛
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	99⅜	99⅜
Humble Oil 5s	98⅛	98⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104¼	104⅛
Ill Cen 4s '53	88⅝	88⅝
Ill Cen 4⅜s '66	99	99
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	104⅝	104¼
Ill Cen C StL&NO 4½s	97⅛	97⅛
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97⅞	97⅞
Ind Lime 6s	98½	98½
Ind Nat Gas 5s	98⅝	98⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	77½	77
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	77⅞	76⅝
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	79⅝	79⅝
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	97⅝	97⅛
Int Ag col 5s '32 (ext '42)	89	89
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100¼	100
Int Paper cv 6s sta	102	101⅝
Int Paper cv 6s	101⅝	101½
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	79⅛	79
Int Tel&Tel 5½s '45	111½	111⅛
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	108	108
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	96⅝	96⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s	92½	92
Kan City Pow&Lt 5s '52	104¼	104⅛
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	91	91
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105⅝	105⅝
Kayser & Co 7s '42	99⅞	99½
Kayser & Co 5½s	99⅞	99⅝
Keith 6s '46	99	99
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	106½	106½
Kings Co EL&P 5s '37	104	104
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103½	103¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	99⅝	99¼
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	87⅞	87⅞
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41	102½	102
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	97½	97½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	89½	89½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101¼	101¼
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	104	104
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	100⅛	99⅞
McCrory 5½s	98	98
Met Power 6s '53	106⅝	106⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '30	99⅛	99
Miss Cen 5s	96⅛	96⅛
Min & StL con 5s '34	51¼	51¼
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	87½	87½
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	83⅞	83⅞
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	100	100
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	87⅜	87⅜
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	106½	106¼
Mo K & T pl 6s C '32	103¼	103¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	76½	76¼
Mo Pac 6s D '49	107⅜	107⅜
Mo Pac 5s rcts	98⅝	98½
Montana Power 5s A '43	103	103
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	98¼	98¼
Mortgage Bond 5s '32	98	98
Nat Acme sf 7½s '31	102¼	102¼
Nat Dairy Prod 6s '40	103	103
N O Pub Ser 5s B	95½	95½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	95⅝	95½
N O T & M 's C	103	103
N O T & M 5s B '54	100¼	100¼
N E T & T 4½s B '61	97⅜	97¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98	98
NYC&HR rfg & imp 5s 2014	106½	106½
NYC L Sh 3½s reg	80	80
NYC M C col 3½s '98	82	82
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	103⅛	103
N Y Dock 4s '51	97½	97½
N YGELH&P 5s '48	107⅝	107⅝
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	72⅝	72⅝
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	80	80
NY NH&H cv 6s	110⅝	110⅝
NY Ry inc 6s '65	21⅛	21
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107	107
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	91⅝	91⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99⅛	99⅛
Norf & W div 4s '44	94⅞	94⅞
Nor Am Ed 5s	97⅞	97½
Nor Ohio 5s '45	97	97
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	97⅝	97½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	67	67
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	100	100
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	114	113⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101	101
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	114½	114½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	115½	115½
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	94⅞	94⅞
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	90	90
Otis Steel 6s '41	94½	94
Pacific Coast 1st 5s '46	89⅞	89
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102⅝	102⅝
Pan-Am Pet & Pet 6s '34	103	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	105⅝	105⅝
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	91⅞	90⅞
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	99⅝	99⅜
Penn R R 5s '64	103⅝	103½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	112	112
Penn RR col 7s '30	106	106
Penn Ohio & Det 4½s	97⅞	97⅞
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102⅞	102⅞
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	88⅞	88⅞
Pere Marq 5s '56	105	105
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	104	104
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	100	100
PUhilippine Ry 4s '37	41⅞	41⅞
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	97⅞	97⅞
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104⅞	104⅞
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	100⅞	100½
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	95⅝	95⅝
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107½	107½
Pub Svc 5½s	102	102
Pub Svc E & G 5½s '64	105¼	105¼
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	94	94
Reming Arms s f 6s '37	95½	95½
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	101¼	101¼
Rio G&W col 4s '49	85½	85½
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	98⅝	98⅝
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	93⅞	93⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	86⅝	86⅝
St L & S F 5s B '50	100⅜	100⅜
St L & S F 5½s D '42	103⅛	103⅛
St L & S F 6s C '28	102	102
St L & S F adj 6s '55	101½	101
St L & S F inc 6s '60	98⅝	98⅛
St L S W 1st 4s '89	88	88
St L S W 1st 5s '52	98⅝	98⅝
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	105½	105½
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	101½	101½
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	87⅝	87
Seabd A L con 6s '45	96	95⅝
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s '35	94⅛	94½
Shell Union ct 5s	97⅝	97⅝
Sheffield F rfg 6½s '42	107½	107½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	98⅝	98⅝
Silesia Am 7s '41	98	98
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	95⅝	95⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	95⅝	95⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99⅝	99½
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93	93
Skelly Oil 5s	94⅝	94⅝
So Pacific 4½s	100⅝	100⅝
So Pacific col 4s '49	92	92
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99⅜	99¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94⅝	94⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	87½	87½
So Ry gen 6s '56	115	115
Stand Oil N Y 4½s rcts '51	94⅝	94½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	100⅝	100⅝
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	100¼	100¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	88	88
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	103⅜	103⅜
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	69½	69½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	64⅝	63⅞
Trap Rock 6s	100	99⅞
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	100¼	100
Toronto H & Buf 4s '46	91⅛	91¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	100¼	100¼
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	97⅛	97⅛
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97	97
Union Pacific 6s '28	101⅝	101⅝
Union Pacific 4½s rcts	96⅝	96⅝
U S Rubber 5s '47	92	91⅝
U S Rubber 7½s '30	104⅝	104⅝
U S Steel s f 5s '63	108⅝	108¼
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	94⅛	94⅛
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99⅞	99⅛
Va Ry 5s '62	106	106
Wabash 1st ter 4s '54	89½	89½
Wabash 2d 5s '39	100⅝	100⅝
Wabash 5½s '75	105⅛	105⅛
Walworth 6s '45	94	94
Walworth 6½s '35	90	90
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	89	89
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	107	107
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105⅝	105⅝
West Shore 4s 2361	88½	88½
Western Maryland 4s '52	82⅝	82⅝
Western Pac 5s A '46	99½	99½
Western Un 5s '51	102⅝	102⅝
Westen Pac 6s B '46	102½	102½
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	102⅞	102⅞
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	99½	99½
White Sew Mach 6s '36	131	130
Wickwire Spen 7s cv	22	20
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	100
Wis eCn 4s S & D div '36	90¼	90¼
Youngstown S & T 6s '48	101⅝	101⅝

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	93⅜	93
Antioquia 7s A '45	93¼	93¼
Antioquia 7s B '45	92⅞	92½
Argentine May '61	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 5s '45	92½	91⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99⅛	99
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99⅛	99
Argentine Feb '61	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100	100
Argentine 6s '58 B	99	99
Australia 5s '55	98¼	98⅛
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102½	102¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	98⅝	98½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	98	97⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101⅝	101⅝
Belgium 7s '55	105⅝	105⅝
Belgium 7s ct '56	104¼	103⅝
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108⅞	108⅝
Bergen (City) 6s '49	100¼	100⅛
Berlin 6½s '50	99½	99⅜
Berlin El 6½s	96½	96½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	103⅝	103⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	103⅝	103⅝
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	98⅞	98⅞
Burbach 7s	101⅝	101⅝
Brazil 6½s '50	91⅞	91⅞
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	95⅝	95⅝
Brazil (US) 8s '41	106½	106⅛
Budapest 6s rcts	88	87⅞
Bremen 7s '35	102½	102¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100⅞	100⅝
Cauey 7½s	98	98
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	96⅝	96⅝
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	99⅝	99⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '31	101½	101½
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105⅛	105⅛
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94	93⅞
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	96½	96⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s rcts '60	89⅞	89⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s rcts '61	89⅞	89⅝
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101	101
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	108	108
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	28¼	28¼
Colombia (Rep) 6½s '27	98⅞	98⅞
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	100⅝	100⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	104	103⅞
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	107⅞	107⅞
Czech (Rep) 7½s rcts '45	105⅝	105⅝
Danish Mun 8s B '46	111⅛	111
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104⅝	104¼
Dominio (Rep) sf 5½s '42	99	98⅞
Dresden 7s '45	102	102
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	102¼	102¼
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	104¼	104¼
Est R R Co 7s '54	99⅞	99⅞
Fiat 7s '46 war	100⅝	100
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97⅝	97¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100½	100½
Finnish A 6½s '54	97⅛	97⅛
Finnish B 6½s '54	97⅞	97⅞
French Nat SS 7s '49	98⅞	97⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	105¼	105
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112⅞	112⅞
French (Rep) 8s '45	110⅝	110⅝
German 7s '49	107⅛	106⅞
German Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	101½	101¼
German 6s wi	95	95
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	101¼	101¼
Graz 8s '54	101½	101½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	100	100
Holland Am Line 6s '47	100¼	100¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	94⅝	94½
Italy Con 7s ct B	92¼	92¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	94⅛	94⅛
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	97¼	97¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100⅞	100½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	98½	98½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	98½	98½
Milan 6½s rcts	89⅝	89⅝
Montevid (City) 7s '52 war	99½	99½
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	103½	103¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	97⅝	97½
Norway 5½s '65	100⅝	100½
Norway (King) 6s '43	102½	102½
Norway (King) 6s '44	102¼	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	103	102⅞
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	94⅞	94⅞
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	93½	93⅝
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	100⅝	100⅝
Peru s f 8s '24	105¼	105
Poland 6s '40	80¼	80¼
Poland 8s '50	96⅛	96⅛
Queensland (State) 6s '47	105⅛	105⅛
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	118	117¾
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	104⅝	104⅝
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	105	105
Rome 6½s	89⅞	89⅝
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	112	112
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	106	105⅞
Soa Paulo (State) 8s '50	105⅞	105⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	97¼	97¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	102	101⅝
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	101½	101½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	98⅝	98⅝
Siemens 6½s ct LP ct	104	103⅝
Soissons (City) 6s '36	95⅞	95⅝
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	104¼	104¼
Sweden (King) 6s '39	104¼	104¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	113	113
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103⅞	103⅞
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	96⅞	96⅞
Toho El Pow 7s '55	98	98
Tokyo 5½s	87⅝	87½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	99	99
Tyrol 7½s '55	97⅞	97⅞
Ujigwa El Pow 1st 7s '45	98⅝	98⅝
United St 6½s A war	101½	101
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅛	104⅛
United St 6½s C war	101⅞	101⅞
United St 6½s A x-war	97¼	97¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	95⅞	95⅝
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	112	112
Westphalia El 6½s '50	95¼	95¼
Wuerttemberg 7s '56	97⅞	97⅞
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	94	94

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last July27	Last July26
3½s '47	100.28	100.29	100.28	100.29	100.29
1st 4¼s '47	103.2	103.2	102.31	103	103
2d 4¼s '42	100.10	100.10	100.10	100.10	100.10
3d 4¼s reg	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7
3d 4¼s '28	100.30	100.30	100.30	100.30	100.30
4th 4¼ '32	103.23	103.26	103.23	103.24	103.24
US 3⅜s	100.13	100.13	100.12	100.12	100.14
US 4s '54	108.14	108.14	108.14	108.14	108.13
US 4¼s '52	113.16	113.18	113.14	113.18	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

RUMANIAN OIL TAXES

LONDON, July 27—The new Rumanian export taxes on petroleum products, which came into force on June 15, 1927, are 500 lei a carload (10 metric tons) for light and heavy benzine, and 300 lei a carload for other oil products. In assessing oil export taxes the leu exchange is, as previously, reckoned at 1000 to the £. This at present is in favor of the oil companies, as current quotation July 14 was 800.

OHIO LEATHER COMPANY

YOUNGSTOWN, July 27—Ohio Leather Company is operating at capacity, with prospects of continuance of such rate for some time. Net profits for the second half of this year are expected to exceed those for the first six months, when net of $90,000, after charges, was reported.

BASSICK PREFERRED CALLED

CHICAGO, July 27—The Bassick Company preferred stock amounting to $750,000 will be called at $110 immediately, being the total amount outstanding.

New Issue

July 27, 1927

$30,000,000

United Steel Works Corporation

(VEREINIGTE STAHLWERKE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT)

20-Year 6½% Sinking Fund Debentures, Series A

With Warrants for Contingent Additional Interest

To be dated July 1, 1927 — To mature July 1, 1947

Series A debentures to be authorized and presently outstanding $30,000,000. Coupon debentures in interchangeable denominations of $1,000 and $500, registerable as to principal only. Interest payable January 1 and July 1. Principal and interest payable in New York at the principal office of Dillon, Read & Co., in United States gold coin. Holders of Series A debentures may, at their option, collect principal and interest in London at the office of J. Henry Schroder & Co., in pounds sterling; in Amsterdam at the offices of Mendelssohn & Co. and Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij, Amsterdam, in guilders; in Zurich at the office of Credit Suisse, in Swiss francs; or in Stockholm at the offices of Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget and Stockholms Enskilda Bank, in Swedish kronor; in each case at the buying rate for sight exchange on New York on the date of presentation for collection. Non-callable prior to July 1, 1932; callable on that date and on any interest date, thereafter, as a whole only, on 30 days' notice, with all unmatured warrants (except the warrant maturing May 1 next following the redemption date), at the following prices and accrued interest: to and including July 1, 1937, at 105; thereafter to and including July 1, 1942, at 102½; thereafter at 100. Principal and interest payable without deduction for any taxes, present or future, levied by German governmental authorities. American Exchange Irving Trust Company, New York, Trustee.

Each Series A debenture will bear warrants for contingent additional interest entitling the holder to receive in United States gold coin on May 1, 1928, and on May 1 in each year thereafter to and including May 1, 1947, ½ of 1% additional interest for each 1% (and a proportionate amount for each fraction of 1%) by which the dividend rate on the company's capital stock for the preceding fiscal year shall have exceeded 6%, but no such contingent additional interest payment shall in any year exceed 1½%, all as more fully to be stated in the indenture.

The following information is contained in a letter from Carl Rabes, Esq., Managing Director of the company:

THE COMPANY

United Steel Works Corporation, organized under the laws of Germany in January, 1926, acquired, as of April 1, 1926, the principal fixed assets (except certain coal properties), the good-will, and businesses of four leading coal, iron, and steel concerns in Germany, viz., Rheinelbe Union, Thyssen, Phoenix, and Rheinstahl. Among manufacturers of iron and steel, the company ranks in productive capacity second only to United States Steel Corporation. Its coal properties are among the largest in the world with respect to present productive capacity and reserves. At the present time, the company is producing more than 40% of the entire German steel output and employing about 198,000 persons.

MORTGAGE DEBT

The company's principal fixed assets were appraised in June, 1926 by Mr. H. A. Brassert, American consulting engineer, on the basis of replacement costs in Germany, after allowance for depreciation and obsolescence, at more than $500,000,000 (including real estate and coal reserves). Such properties are subject (in addition to capital charges under the Dawes Plan estimated at $29,363,501 on the basis of present assessments against predecessor companies) to mortgages securing approximately $97,986,000 of indebtedness, consisting of $69,999,000 of the company's Mortgage Bonds, issued or immediately to be issued pursuant to an indenture dated June 1, 1926, and about $27,987,000 of underlying indebtedness. Against such properties additional Mortgage Bonds may be issued without restrictions, but in that case only to such an amount that the total of such bonds and underlying indebtedness at any time outstanding shall not exceed $105,000,000.

Additional Mortgage Bonds may also be issued up to ⅔ of cost or fair value, whichever is less, of additional fixed assets to be mortgaged, but only if average annual net earnings, after depreciation, depletion, and all other charges except payments under the Dawes Plan, interest, and profits taxes, as certified by public accountants, for the two fiscal years immediately preceding such issue, shall have amounted to at least 3 times the sum of then existing annual payments under the Dawes Plan and annual interest charges on the Mortgage Bonds outstanding and then about to be issued and on all other debt of the company ranking equally therewith or prior thereto.

SALES AND EARNINGS

Sales of United Steel Works Corporation for the twelve months ended March 31, 1927, as shown by the company's books, amounted to more than $290,000,000, of which $108,795,700 constituted export sales, not including approximately $5,504,000 of deliveries on reparation account for which payment was received in German currency. The company's export sales of the principal iron and steel products, measured in tons, amounted to over 40% of the total of such export sales of Germany during that period.

Net earnings for the twelve months ended March 31, 1927, as shown by the company's books, after depreciation, and estimated maximum annual payments under the Dawes Plan ($1,788,000 based on present assessments), but before interest and profits taxes, amounted to more than $30,600,000, or approximately 2¾ times the annual interest charges on the Series A debentures and all obligations ranking equally therewith or senior thereto presently to be outstanding. The dividend paid by the company on its capital stock with respect to the first six months of its operations (fiscal period ended September 30, 1926) was 3%, or at the rate of 6% per annum. The stock is currently quoted on the Berlin Stock Exchange at approximately 136% of par.

SINKING FUND

The company agrees to provide an annual sinking fund of $800,000 to and including July 1, 1937, and $1,200,000 thereafter to maturity, payable semi-annually (first payment January 1, 1928), to be applied to the purchase of Series A debentures at not exceeding the principal amount thereof and accrued interest, and, to the extent that Series A debentures are not so obtainable, to revert periodically to the company.

The Series A debentures are listed on the Boston Stock Exchange and the company has agreed to make application in due course to list them on the New York Stock Exchange.

All conversions of German into United States currency have been made at par of exchange (one Reichsmark equals 23.8 cents).

A substantial amount of Series A debentures has been withdrawn for sale, in Holland by a group under the joint leadership of Mendelssohn & Co. and Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij, Amsterdam; in Sweden by a group under the joint leadership of Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget and Stockholms Enskilda Bank; in Switzerland, by Credit Suisse; and in other European countries.

Information herein contained has been received in part by cable.

We offer these debentures for delivery if, when, and as issued and accepted by us, subject to the approval of legal proceedings by counsel. It is expected that delivery will be made on or about August 11, 1927, in the form of temporary debentures of the company or interim receipts of Dillon, Read & Co.

Price 98½ and accrued interest.

Yield (exclusive of contingent additional interest) over 6⅝%

The above is subject to a circular, containing further information, which may be obtained upon request.

Dillon, Read & Co.

International Acceptance Bank, Inc. **J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation**

OBrion Russell & Co.

INSURANCE
of Every Description

108 Water Street - - - - - - Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway - - - - - - New York
Telephone Rector 1168

STEEL CORPORATION HALF-YEAR PROFITS EQUAL $5.60 SHARE

The United States Steel Corporation for the quarter ended June 30, 1927, reports net of $46,040,460 after federal taxes, compared with $45,584,725 in the previous quarter and $47,814,105 a year ago. Surplus for dividends was $26,137,836, equal to $2.78 a share on the common; in the previous quarter $26,327,362, or $3.93 a share; a year ago $27,648,542, or $4.20 a share.

For the six months surplus for dividends was $52,465,198, equal to $5.60 a share on the common after preferred dividends, compared with $53,723,499 or $8.08 a share in the first half of 1926.

Statement for the quarter ended June 30 compares with the corresponding quarter of the previous year as follows:

	1927	1926
Net earn*	$46,040,460	$47,314,105
Dep, sinking fund	15,358,548	15,547,526
Balance	30,681,912	32,266,579
U S S bonds	4,544,076	4,618,037
Balance	26,137,836	27,648,542
Preferred divs	6,304,919	6,304,919
Com dividends	12,453,411	8,895,293
Surplus	7,379,506	12,448,330

*Total earnings after deducting all expenses incident to operations, interest and taxes.

United States Steel Corporation's income account for the six months ended June 30, compiled from the quarterly reports compares as follows:

	1927	1926
Net earns	$91,625,185	$92,875,390
Skg fund	30,018,935	29,865,241
Balance	61,606,250	63,010,149
U S S bonds	9,141,052	9,286,650
Balance	52,465,198	53,723,499
Pf div	12,609,838	12,609,838
Pfd div	12,609,838	12,609,838
Surplus	14,948,538	23,323,075

SAN FRANCISCO SEAT $35,000

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27—The San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange at a special meeting admitted de Fremery & Co. as an associate member for $35,000. The price of $35,000 marks a new record for associate membership as the last sale was $15,000 in February, 1925. This price for an associate membership is in line with the recent record price of $70,000 for regular membership. In addition to the associate memberships in the Exchange, there are seven bank and 50 individual memberships.

T. C. Fales & Co.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members Boston Stock Exchange
60 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON

Specialists in

Stocks and Bonds of
Gas and Electric Light Companies
of Massachusetts

UNITED STEEL WORKS $30,000,000 DEBENTURES ARE OFFERED TODAY

A syndicate headed by Dillon, Read & Co., International Acceptance Bank, Inc., and J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation is o-ering today $30,000,000 United Steel Works Corporation, Germany, 20-year 6½ per cent sinking fund gold debentures, series "AA," at a price of 98½ and accrued interest to yield over 6⅝ per cent.

A portion of the issue will be offered simultaneously in various European markets .Principal and interest will be payable not only in dollars but also in pounds sterling, guilders, Swiss francs and Swedish kroner.

Each debenture carries a warrant for contingent additional interest entitling the holder to receive ½ of 1 per cent additional interest for each 1 per cent that the dividend on the company's capital stock exceeds 6 per cent for the preceding fiscal year. Such additional interest payments, however, are limited to 1½ per cent for any year.

Organized in 1926 to acquire four leading coal and steel companies of Genmany—Rheinelbe Union, Thyssen, Phoenix and Rheinstahl—the United Steel Works Corporation now ranks second in productive capacity to the United States Steel Corporation. At the present time it is producing more than 40 per cent of the entire German steel output.

Gross sales of the corporation for the 12 months ended March 31, 1927, exceeded $290,000,000, of which more than $108,000,000 constituted exports.

Net earnings for the same period after depreciation and estimated maximum annual payments under the Dwes plan, but before interest and profit taxes, exceeded $30,600,000, or more than 2¾ times the annual interest charges on the series "A" debentures and all other obligations to be outstanding upon completion of the financing.

An annual sinking fund totaling $800,000 up to Jan. 1, 1937, and $1,200,000 thereafter to maturity on July 1, 1, 1927, payable semiannually beginning Jan. 1, 1928, will be applied to the purchase of the debentures at 100 and interest. The debentures are noncallable prior to July 1, 1932, and thereafter callable as a whole at 105 to July 1, 1937; at 102½ to July 1, 1942 nd thereafter at 100.

AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES

The following sales of securities at auction today are reported by R. L. Day & Co.:

20 Natl Shawmut Bk 282¼, off 3¼
5 Old Colony Trust Co 340, up 1
60 Waltham Natl Bank 131, up ½
2 Ludlow Mfg Asso 186, off 1½
30 York Mfg 23¾, up 3¼
5 Massawippi Val Rd 99⅛, off ⅞
20 New Bedford Gas-Ed lt 100, off 1½
25 Western Mass Co's 59⅛, off 1¼
16 First Natl Strs 1st pf 99⅛, up ⅛
13 Springfield Gas Lt 71⅛, unchgd.
5 1-100 State Thea pf 63 pf, off 1
15 New Hampshire Fire Ins 361, off 1½
5 Eleter-Hampton El 7 pc pf 103
39 Sullivan Mach 51⅛, up ⅞
34 Western Mass Cos 59⅛, off 1¼

RADIO CORPORATION

NEW YORK, July 27—Radio Corporation of America net profit for the quarter ended June 30, 1927, is equal to $1 08 a share (par $50) on 395,597 preferred shares, compared with 32 cents a share on the preferred in the preceding quarter and 20 cents a share on the preferred in the second quarter of 1926. Net for six months is equal to $1.40 a share of preferred, compared with $1.01 a share on 1,15_400 no-par common shares in the first half of 1926.

METROPOLITAN CHAIN STORES

AMSTERDAM, July 27—Metropolitan Chain Stores common stock has been admitted to trading on the Amsterdam Bourse.

Growth

WE are offering the Tax Exempt Shares of Massachusetts gas and electric light companies whose growth in earnings during the past ten years has amounted to over 300%.
Full information on request

C. D. Parker & Co., Inc.
Specialists in
TAX-EXEMPT SECURITIES
PARKER BUILDING
180 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON
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Reliable Investments Since 1896

URGE SHAREHOLDERS TO TRANSFER STOCK

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company urges the owners of its stock to transfer their shares on the books of the company before July 30 next, in order that they may be qualified to vote in person or by proxy aat the special meeting of the stockholders of this company on Aug. 17, and thereafter to participate in the privilege of subscribing for preferred stock.

The New York Stock Exchange adopted a new rule on July 8 in connection with transactions of this kind, and the New Haven refunding plan of giving each stockholder the privilege of subscribing at par for one share of 7 per cent preferred stock for every four shares of common stock standing in his name, is the first to come under the new rule.

FLEISCHMANN INCOME

NEW YORK, July 27—Consolidated income account of the Fleischmann Company for the quarter ended June 30, 1927, compares as follows:

	1927	1926
Net sales	$16,663,366	$15,944,621
Prf aft exp	5,477,527	5,144,904
Gross inc	5,742,122	5,358,881
Net inc	4,974,856	4,606,387
Surplus	1,581,523	1,213,065
Net surplus	1,479,694	1,170,866

TO CHANGE RIVER'S COURSE

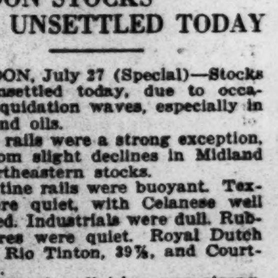
YOUNGSTOWN, July 27—Carnegie Steel awarded a contract to the Lowensohn Construction Company of Cleveland for changing the course of the Mahoning river eight-tenths of a mile at McDonald, Trumbull county, at cost of $500,000.

A Caretaker

for your grounds costs you more than expert care of your personal estate. The value of our service cannot be measured by the cost of

A SAFE-KEEPING ACCOUNT

With Our Investors' Service



HARVARD TRUST COMPANY
At the Subway
Eight Minutes from Park Street
Cambridge
Harvard—Central—Kendall

LONDON STOCKS UNSETTLED TODAY

LONDON, July 27 (Special)—Stocks were unsettled today, due to occasional liquidation waves, especially in mines and oils.

Home rails were a strong exception, aside from slight declines in Midland and Northeastern stocks.

Argentine rails were buoyant. Textiles were quiet, with Celanese well supported. Industrials were dull. Rubber shares were quiet. Royal Dutch was 28, Rio Tinton, 39⅞, and Courtauld 6¼.

The Gilt-edge division was strong. The foreign list rallied again, especially Mexican and Brazilian issues.

PIERCE PETROLEUM

NEW YORK, July 27—Pierce Petroleum Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30 profit of $56,556 after interest, depreciation, etc, equal to 2 cents a share on the common stock. This compares with a loss of $129,496 in the preceding quarter and profit of $18,504 before federal taxes in the June quarter of 1926. Six months' net loss was $72,939, compared with a net loss of $136,084 in the first half of 1926.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TILDEN IS STILL AHEAD OF FIELD

Mr. and Mrs. Chapin, Defending Champions, Advance in Illinois Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 27—With most of the lesser talent weeded out, the Illinois State tennis championship tourney at the Skokie Country Club today began to be a real series of battles between the stars of the Middle West and the East. The singles were to be brought out to the round of eight in most of the brackets, the women's play to the semifinals, and the opening rounds of doubles were scheduled.

W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, reigning United States star today, kept one jump ahead of the field as usual yesterday by soundly defeating J. C. Harris, Chicago youth, to enter the round of eight, 6—2, 6—0. In the second set, Tilden gave a display of dazzling tennis. Harris won just six points in the set, four of which Tilden netted.

The first seeded player to be put out of the running was A. B. Gravem of Chicago, seeded seventh, who lost to John W. Hubbell of Kansas City, winner of the Missouri State singles title last week, 6—2, 9—7. In seeding the players, Hubbell had apparently been overlooked.

With the arrival of J. F. Hennessey, Indianapolis; A. H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, Mass.; L. E. Williams, Chicago, and Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., the field was complete.

Chapin, defending his championship, swept through two matches to go into the third round without a struggle, Williams and Hennessey doing the same. Mrs. Chapin drew a bye in her opener, won by default in the second round and took 12 straight games from Miss Beatrice Beidatsch, of Milwaukee, to go into the quarterfinals.

The only nationally known star to have trouble in the men's singles was A. L. Wiener, Tilden's protegé from Philadelphia, who had to fight an uphill battle to defeat J. O. Durant of Chicago, 3—6, 7—5, 7—5.

W. F. Coen Jr., national boys' titleholder from Kansas City, continued to romp through the junior singles at will, defeating R. W. Lemon, of Chicago, 6—0, 6—0, and then entering the semifinals with a 6—3, 6—2 win over Paul Stagg, son of the veteran University of Chicago athletic director. The summary:

ILLINOIS STATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

J. H. Olhausen, Philadelphia, defeated V. J. McAuley, Chicago, 6—2, 6—4.
W. M. Boyden, Chicago, defeated J. H. Kaiser, 6—1, 6—1.
W. E. Parkhill, Chicago, won from Robert Olson, Minneapolis, by default.
A. L. Wiener, Philadelphia, defeated Cliff Nelson, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.
Donald S. Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated E. J. Macklin, Chicago, 6—0, 6—3.
M. T. Clark Jr., Chicago, won from J. Gray, Chicago, by default.
Frank Donovan, Detroit, defeated H. M. Kritzik, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.
F. L. Stone, Chicago, won from J. P. Vose, Chicago, by default.
Charles Lejeck, Chicago, won from A. H. Scribner, Omaha, by default.
J. F. Chappell, Chicago, defeated C. W. Allen, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.
W. F. Thomas, Elmora, N. J., won from E. M. Brolin, Rockford, by default.
Richard Lusch, Los Angeles, won from Roy Lukinitsch, Minneapolis, by default.
L. E. Williams, Chicago, defeated F. T. O'Brien Jr., Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.
E. W. Kingman, Chicago, won from Preston Boyden, Chicago, by default.
S. H. Drake, Chicago, won from J. M. Russell, Cleveland, by default.
A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., defeated R. K. Buchanan, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.
J. F. Hennessey, Indianapolis, defeated R. J. Gonzales, Philippine Islands, 6—0, 6—3.
John W. Hubbell, Kansas City, defeated A. B. Gravem, Chicago, 6—2, 9—7.

Second Round

H. L. Gotfredson, Milwaukee, defeated A. A. Stagg Jr., Chicago, 6—3, 6—4.
A. L. Wiener, Philadelphia, defeated J. O. Durant, Chicago, 3—6, 7—5, 7—5.
Donald S. Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated George Halloway, Chicago, 6—3, 6—1.
J. H. Olhausen, Philadelphia, defeated W. M. Boyden, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1.
L. E. Williams, Chicago, defeated W. E. Parkhill, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.
A. E. Frankenstein, Chicago, defeated George Zabriskie, Chicago, 6—4, 8—10.
H. S. Orser, New York, defeated Charles Leslie, Montreal, 6—1, 6—8, 6—1.
A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., defeated E. W. Klingeman, Chicago, 6—0, 6—3.
Harris E. Coggeshall, Des Moines, won from E. E. Smith, Chicago, by default.
J. F. Chappel, Chicago, defeated Bruce Lineburg, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2
G. F. O'Connell, Shreveport, La., defeated Frank Murphy, Ft. William, Ont., 6—1, 6—0.
L. R. Weir, Chicago, deefated W. J. Webb, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.
S. H. Drake, Chicago, defeated M. M. Messick, 7—5, 6—3.
Frank Donovan, Detroit, defeated F. L. Stone, Chicago, 6—0, 6—3.
C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated M. T. Clark, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.
J. F. Hennessey, Indianapolis, defeated F. T. O'Brien Sr., Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.
Charles Lejeck, Chicago, defeated S. B. Thomas, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

Third Round

J. C. Harris, Chicago, defeated Walter Vanzwoll, Chicago, 6—2, 1—6, 7—5.
W. D. Brown, St Louis, defeated A. E. Frankenstein, Chicago, 6—2, 6—0.
W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated A. R. Kaiser, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.
H. S. Orser, New York, defeated J. H. Olhausen, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—3.
Donald S. Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated S. H. Drake, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.
J. Emmet Pare, Chicago, defeated R. C. Gotfredson, Milwaukee, 6—1, 6—2.

Fourth Round

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated J. C. Harris, 6—2, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

W. T. Tilden 2d and A L. Wiener, Philadelphia, defeated W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, and W F. Thomas, Elmora, N. J., 6—4, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Miss M. F. Leighton, Chicago, defeated Miss Lucile Ebstein, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.
Miss C. L. Zinke, Cincinnati, defeated Miss A. B. Huncke, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.

Second Round

Mrs. J. H. Mitchell, Chicago, defeated Miss Sarah Hinde, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.
Mrs. Hale Holden Jr., Chicago, defeated Miss Catherine Collier, Chicago, 6—2, 6—3.
Miss Beatrice Beidatsch, Milwaukee, won from Mrs. W. B. Millard, Chicago, by default.
Miss M. T. Robinson, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Francis Sears, Boston, 6—4, 6—4.
Mrs. Morton Eschner, Erie, Pa., defeated Mrs. W C. Hubbard, Chicago, 8—6, 7—5.
Miss V. E. Watson, Milwaukee, defeated Mrs. E. D Walker, Erie, Pa., 6—0, 6—3.
Miss Ruth Willard, Chicago, won from Miss Ruth Holloway, Chicago, by default.
Miss M. F. Leighton defeated Miss Marie Taluzek, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1.
Mrs. Olga Weil, Cincinnati, defeated Miss Kate Waldo, Chicago, 6—2, 6—0.
Miss C. L. Zinke defeated Miss Jean McLeish, 6—1, 6—3.
Mrs. A. F. Reise, Saginaw, defeated Miss M. F. Pearson, Detroit, 12—10, 6—3.
Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., won by default.

Third Round

Mrs. A. H Chapin Jr., Springfield, defeated Miss Beatrice Beidatsch, Milwaukee, 6—0, 6—0.
Mrs. L. E. Bailey, Chicago, defeated Miss V. A. Trayford, Chicago, 6—2, 6—0.
Miss M. T. Robinson, Chicago, defeated Miss Francis Weis, Chicago, 6—2, 6—0.
Miss M. F Leighton, Chicago, defeated Miss Ruth Willard, Chicago, 6—2, 6—0.

JUNIOR SINGLES—First Round

E. E. Smith, Chicago, defeated Robert Miller, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.
Leon Erenberg, Chicago, defeated Robert McMahon, Chicago, 6—0, 6—4.

Second Round

Richard Hammond, Chicago, defeated J. M. Sheldon Jr., Chicago, 1—6, 7—5, 6—3.
Paul Stagg, Chicago, defeated Carl Devinatz, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.
H. H. Heyman, Chicago, defeated R. N. McCullough, Indianapolis, 6—2, 6—4.
F. T. Stanton, Chicago, defeated Joseph Page 3d, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.
S. I. Rexinger, Chicago, defeated W. W. Gable, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1.
F. W. Brace, Pontiac, defeated L. U. Vaughn, Chicago, 7—5, 6—4.
W. F. Thomas, Elmora, N. J., defeated Leon Erenberg, 6—0, 6—3.
Edward Wilson, Chicago, defeated J. R. Wilson, Chicago, 6—3, 6—1.

Third Round

W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated R. W. Lemon, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.
Paul Stagg, Chicago, defeated Richard Hammond, Chicago, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.
H. H. Heyman, Chicago, defeated F. T. Stanton, Chicago, 6—2, 6—4.
Richard Loush, Los Angeles, defeated Edward Wilson, Chicago, 6—4, 6—4.
S. I. Rexinger, Chicago, defeated F. W. Brace, Pontiac, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.
William Reame, Chicago, defeated R. Folk, Chicago, 6—4, 6—3.
W. F. Thomas, Elmora, N. J., defeated Philip Burnham, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.
J. C. Sheldon, Chicago, defeated Byron Elting, Chicago, 6—0, 2—6, 6—2.

Fourth Round

W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Paul Stagg, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.
Richard Lousch, Los Angeles, defeated H. H. Heyman, Chicago, 4—6, 8—6, 6—1.
S. I. Rexinger, Chicago, defeated William Reame, Chicago, 6—4, 7—5.
W. F. Thomas, Elmora, N. J., defeated J. C. Sheldon, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.

Washington Coach Is to Be Given Release

By the Associated Press

Seattle, July 27

RUSSELL S. CALLOW, crew coach of the University of Washington, will be given his release Thursday, Charles F. May, chairman of the faculty athletic committee, said today.

The university board of control will meet Aug. 5 to name a successor to Callow, who will become crew coach at the University of Pennsylvania.

Among the applicants for Callow's position are A. M. Ulbrickson '26, assistant coach at Washington; G. C. Murphy, former Washington stroke and now Yale freshman coach; Robert Butler, one-time assistant to Callow and former United States Naval Academy coach, and Donald Grant '24, coach of the 150-pounders at Yale. Of these, Ulbrickson, who was recommended by Callow, is regarded as having an "inside track" in the race for the position.

FRANCE IS DEFEATED IN NINTH ROUND

LONDON, July 27 (AP)—In the ninth round of the international chess tourney yesterday, Czechoslovakia defeated France, 2½—1½; Great Britain and Italy drew; Holland defeated Sweden, 4—0; Germany defeated Finland 3—1; Switzerland defeated Spain, 3—1.

In the eleventh round France defeated Belgium 3—1; Hungary defeated Germany, 3—1; Finland defeated Spain, 3½—½; Jugoslavia defeated Sweden, 3—1; Austria defeated Argentina 2½—1½; Italy and Denmark drew.

In the adjourned seventh round contest Austria defeated Great Britain, 2½—1½.

PLANS FOR "JOHNSON" DAY

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP)—W. G. Evans, who umpired the first major-league ball game which Walter P. Johnson pitched, was chosen today to umpire the game Aug. 2, at Washington when the capital and the American League will formally observe the twentieth anniversary of Johnson's début in the big leagues. The league will present a medal in the shape of a cross studded with 20 diamonds, B. Johnson said today "There never has been a player who reflected greater credit on baseball than Walter Johnson," President Johnson said. "In his 20 years in major league baseball, he never has had an argument with an umpire and has never been put out of a ball game."

HARVARD AND YALE WIN

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., July 27 (AP)—The Harvard-Yale tennis team defeated Dorsetshire yesterday, 8 matches to 1.

WHITE WINS IN TRYOUT GAMES

United States Selection Committee Having a Difficult Job

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 27 (Special)—The situation in regard to the selection of the team to represent the United States in the coming international polo matches at Meadowbrook, against the Army in India four, representing Great Britain, became still more uncertain as the result of the play of the third test match yesterday, at Fleischmann Field, Sands Point. With all of the candidates, including Thomas Hitchcock Jr., and Devereux Milburn, who are regarded as certain of their places at No. 2 and back, the other candidates varied so considerably fro mtheir previous performances that those in charge of the selection will be blamed, no matter who they finally select, by those who regard others as the outstanding performers.

Thus, Malcolm Stevenson, whose earlier showing at No. 3 had made him a strong favorite for that position, seemed to be far from steady on defense, without the backing of Milburn, who was on the opposition, while shifts of position by J. Watson Webb and Winston F. C. Guest, who played four chukkers each at No. 1 and No. 2, were also confusing.

With Milburn at back, the white team ran up a lead of 5 goals in the first half, the score being 6 to 1 at that point, but after he retired in favor of Louis E. Stoddard, the Blue gained, and hte final score stood at 13—8, only through a final burst of brilliant offensive play by J. Cheever Cowdin, who abandoned his No. 3 position to Webb in the last few minutes of the game and scored two goals in the last minute of play.

Milburn Plays Finely

Milburn displayed his finest play all through the four chukkers in which he played, but seemed still below the endurance that will be necessary in the international matches, while Hitchcock, except for a brief period at the start of the final chukker, was content to remain on the defensive, leaving it to the newer members of the team to show the outstanding play. Of these, Cowdin, both at No. 3 and at the finish in No. 2, stood out as the most available, with young Guest, especially when co-operating with Milburn, the best of the others. In the second half, without the redoubtable back to help, and making his first try at No. 1 place, he lacked the technical knowledge of the position, and his team-mates devoted most of their time to instructing him in the duties; but even then he was able to score two goals, and in Cowdin's final offensive was also of some use.

Guest was the only scorer of the first chukker, making two short drives for goals, the second on a neat pass from Milburn. The second chukker went scoreless, while Webb added another to the White score soon after the start of the third, when a pass from Guest on a throwin gave him a fine single shot.

The first goal for the Blue team came about the middle of this chukker, when a long shot by Frederick Roe went just across the line between the posts before Cowdin could stop it. Then Milburn got the ball full 80 yards from the goal, and a high drive sped true between the posts barely reaching the ground before the line. It was one of those hits for which the Medow Brook player is famous, and greatly encouraged his admirers.

Stoddard Succeeds Milburn

Forward play by Guest and Webb added two more goals to the White total in the fourth, with Milburn inclined to stay back and act on defense. Webb took the ball down alone and scored on a short corner shot, and then a drive by him from a throwin went to Guest, who sent in a finely-placed short shot. This ended the play for the half, and Milburn retired from the team. Stoddard succeeded him, while according to the plans of the defense committee, Guest and Webb changed places as the forward line of the White team.

A free shot on a foul added another goal to the credit of the Whites when Cowdin scored from the 40-yard line, but Roe, profiting by the absence of Milburn, began to display his best performance of the season, and made a long angle shot just passed between the posts. Later, Webb received a pass from Cowdin, and scored easily on a short shot, while Stoddard scored another later.

The Blue team launched the offensive play that had been lacking in the first half soon after the start of the sixth chukker, and first Roe and then Stevenson scored before that period ended. Guest, well coached by Cowdin and Stoddard, scored his first goal in his new place, near the end of this chukker. In the next, a cantering drive by Hitchcock landed close ot Roe, though he was facing away from the goal. He shot a fine backhander, however, that scored the only goal of the seventh chukker.

The final period was the finest of the game, with the heroes Hitchcock and Cowdin, though Roe and Guest each made a goal as well. Hitchcock dashed down the first, and scored two goals in the first minute, practically all alone. Guest, though he missed an easy shot soon afterward, took the throw out and a series of short shots put it through. Roe made the next on one of his extreme angle shots, the ball hitting one post and glancing off just behind the other. Then Cowdin ended the struggle with a series of long drives that took the ball down from midfield straight through the posts, and just as the bell rang drove another from well out that went through for the final score.

WHITE		BLUE
No. 1—J. W. Webb		Frederick Roe
W. F. C. Guest		
2—W. F. C. Guest		Thomas Hitchcock Jr.
J. W. Webb		
3—J. C. Cowdin		Malcolm Stevenson
Back—Devereaux Milburn		
		R. E. Strawbridge Jr.
L. E. Stoddard		

Score—White 13, Blue 8. Goals—Guest 5, Webb 3, Cowdin 3, Stoddard, Milburn for White; Roe 5, Hitchcock 2, Stevenson for Blue—Referees—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A., and Capt. O. I. Helman, U. S. A. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

MacFARLANE EQUALS RECORD

PHILADELPHIA, July 27—William MacFarlane, former United States open golf champion, and Leo H. Diegel, representing the Metropolitan District, defeated the Leach brothers, William of Overbrook and Jack of Tavistock, over the latter's course, 2 up, in a special intercity best-ball foursome of 18 holes, yesterday. MacFarlane of the Oak Ridge Club had a remarkable card of 70, three under par, equaling the course record, which is held by Jack Leach.

BALL TO REBUILD CLUB

ST. LOUIS, July 27 (AP)—Convinced that he cannot make any headway with his present array of veterans and reconditioned ball players, President P. D. Ball of the St. Louis American League Baseball Club announced last night he planned to break up his present club and to build an entirely new one before next season. Ball estimated the club had lost $100,000 so far this season and $76,000 last season. Sisler is among those whom he expects to let go.

LEADERS WIN IN ESSEX TENNIS

Miss Wills and Mrs. Mallory Now in Fourth Round of Tournament

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 27 (Special)—The two outstanding players—Miss Helen N. Wills of Berkeley, Calif., and Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York—reached the fourth round of the Essex Country Club women's invitation singles tennis tournament here yesterday. The first round of the doubles tourney and part of the second round were also completed. The mixed doubles tournament started today.

Miss Wills disposed of two formidable players in the tournament, yesterday, defeating Miss Sarah Palfrey of Boston, 6—1, 6—2, in the second round and following this with a third-round victory over Miss Penelope W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., by scores of 6—3, 6—2. The former United States champion and present Wimbledon titlist being forced to display excellent tennis in each match.

Mrs. Mallory, present United States women's singles tennis champion, did not have any difficulty in defeating another of the Palfrey sisters, Miss Polly, winning in love sets.

One of the features yesterday was furnished by the playing of still another of the Palfrey sisters, Miss Mianne, who created an early upset by winning a three-set victory over Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Swampscott in the second round, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4. Following this match she was called upon to meet Miss Margaret Blake of Lenox, who was ranked No. 7 in the United States listings, and she gave the Lenox girl a real tussle while losing 6—3, 8—6. Then, with her sister, Miss Sarah, she went through three deuce sets in the doubles, losing to Miss Rosamond Newton of Brookline and Miss Virginia Rice of Swampscott, 5—7, 9—7, 10—8, making quite a day of tennis.

Miss Helen Jacobs, fellow townsman of Miss Wills, also reached the fourth round, defeating Miss Louise Iselin of New Rochelle, N. Y., in straight sets, 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. J. D. Corbiere of Southboro, Mass., No. 3 in the seeded list, also reached the fourth round yesterday, defeating Mrs. C. A. Welch of Marblehead in straight sets, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Mallory and Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d of North Andover, seeded doubles team, was advanced to the third round of the doubles tournament by winning their first and second round matches yesterday. In all, the seeded team dropped only one game, defeating the Misses Helen and Priscilla Rhodes of Manchester, 6—1, 6—0, in the first round and then defeated Miss Louise Slocum and Miss Frances Curtis of Marblehead, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Wills and Mrs. G. W. Wightman, seeded No. 1, in the doubles, won their second-round match with the loss of only one game, defeating Miss Dorothy Blodgett of Newton and Miss Eleanor Colket of Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0. The summary:

ESSEX COUNTRY CLUB WOMEN'S INVITATION TENNIS SINGLES

Second Round

Miss Mianne Palfrey, Boston, defeated Miss M. A. Morrill, Swampscott, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.
Miss H. N. Wills, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Miss Sarah Palfrey, Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

Third Round

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Polly Palfrey, Boston, 6—0, 6—0.
Miss Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Miss Louise Iselin, New Rochelle, N. Y., 6—0, 6—2.
Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox, defeated Miss Mianne Palfrey, Boston, 6—3, 8—6.
Miss Elizabeth Bright, Cambridge, defeated Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 6—3, 6—3.
Miss H. N. Wills, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Miss P. W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., 6—3, 6—2.
Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d, North Andover, defeated Mrs. Robert Haydock, Ipswich, 6—1, 6—0.
Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, Southboro, defeated Mrs. C. A. Welch, Marblehead, 6—1, 6—1.
Miss Rosamond Newton, Brookline, defeated Mrs. J. L. Bremer, Boston, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2.

DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Brookline, and Mrs. J. L. Bremer, Boston, defeated Miss Edith Tough, Berkeley, Calif., and Mrs. Q. A. Shaw Jr., Prides Crossing, 6—1, 7—5.
Miss Blanche Borden, Fall River, and Mrs. F. T. P. Plimpton won from Miss Alice Jenckes, Brookline, and Miss Francis Cummings, Prides Crossing, by default.
Miss Elizabeth Bright, Cambridge, and Miss Louise Iselin, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Mrs. Harrison Smith, Philadelphia, and Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 6—2, 7—5.
Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d, North Andover, defeated Miss Priscilla and Miss Helen Rhodes of Manchester, 6—1, 6—0.
Miss Louise Slocum and Miss Frances Curtis, Marblehead, defeated the Misses Lee and Polly Palfrey, Boston, 0—6, 7—5, 6—3.
Miss Rosamond Newton, Brookline, and Miss Virginia Rice, Swampscott, defeated the Misses Mianne and Sarah Palfrey, Boston, 5—7, 9—7, 10—8.

Second Round

Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Brookline, and Miss H. N. Wills, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Miss Dorothy Blodgett, Newton, and Miss Eleanor Colket, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0.
Mrs. H. E. Yerxa, Marblehead, and Mrs. C. A. Welch, Marblehead, won from Miss Josephine Crookshank, Santa Anna, Calif., and Miss Margery Thorne, San Francisco, by default.
Miss Elizabeth Bright, Cambridge, and Miss Louise Iselin, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Mrs. F. T. P. Plimpton and Miss Blanche Borden, Fall River, 6—0, 6—1.
Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d, North Andover, defeated Miss Louise Slocum and Miss Frances Curtis, Marblehead, 6—0, 6—0.
Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., and Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, defeated Mrs. Roger Griswold, Brookline, and Miss I. L. Mumford, Brookline, 6—3, 6—4.
Miss M. A. Morrill, Swampscott, and Miss Eleanor Holton, Swampscott, defeated Miss Alice Thorndike, Manchester, and Mrs. Robert Haydock, Ipswich, 6—8, 7—5, 6—3.

BENNETT BALLOON RACES AT DETROIT

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Porter Adams, president of the National Aeronautic Association, officially announced today that the James Gordon Bennett international balloon races would be held Sept. 10 at Detroit. Adams predicted the meet this year would be the largest of the kind ever held in the United States, and would draw entries from six foreign countries.

Germany, France and the United States are each expected to enter three balloons, Belgium and Italy two apiece and one each for Spain and Switzerland.

Award of the meet to Detroit was decided upon after Denver had said it would be impossible for it to handle the event.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Buffalo	66	37	.641
Syracuse	64	40	.615
Baltimore	58	45	.568
Newark	55	45	.550
Toronto	53	48	.525
Rochester	49	53	.480
Jersey City	45	59	.433
Reading	22	81	.214

RESULTS TUESDAY

Newark 8, Jersey City 1.
Syracuse 10, Rochester 3.
Buffalo 6, Toronto 1.
Baltimore 6, Reading 5.

SIREN WINS THE MACKINAC CUP

Finishes Fourth in a Fleet of 28 Chicago Yachts

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 27 (Special)—By averaging a little better than five miles an hour in light breezes, beating into head winds a good part of the 331 miles, Siren, the smart little "Q" sloop sailed by L. L. Karas and crew, of the Chicago Yacht Club, not only won the historic cup for the twentieth annual Chicago-Mackinac yacht sailing race here yesterday, but also captured the new special trophy, for which both Detroit and Chicago craft competed. Barbette, the yawl owned by Thomas Archer of the Bayview Yacht Club, won the Detroit race to Mackinac, in which 17 started.

Siren finished fourth in the fleet of 28 Chicago boats; but liberal time allowances gave it the trophy instead of Joyant, the fast "P" sloop, owned by H. F. Baxter of Grand Rapids, Mich., which led most of the way and finished first, or Intrepid, another "P," class yacht, which has won the race three times, with D. F. Prather of the C. Y. C. at the helm, and Dorello, the giant sloop of the Milwaukee Yacht Club, sailed by O. L. Dwight. The latter was the scratch boat of the racing division and came in third.

Shalamar Wins A Trophy

While the Karas-sailed sloop was claiming the historic Mackinac Cup, the new Chicago-Mackinac Cruiser Cup, donated by George Woodruff, commodore of the C. Y. C., was claimed by Shalamar, the Jackson Part Yacht Club schooner, sailed by Edward Stevens. Shalamar sailing in the cruising division, made up of larger and more comfortable, but slower schooners, ketches and yawls, had a nearly nine-hour time allowance from Esperanza, the great sloop from the Green Bay (Wis.) Yacht Club, sailed by H. G. Barkhausen, which came in with the earlier finishers of the racing division.

On the Siren, the crew was kept trimming sail nearly every mile of the way. While some of the larger sloops were able to point with a close reach and take it easy, Siren's men had to beat back and forth. They finished at 4:02 a. m., Tuesday morning, and then were held on edge by suspense for five hours, waiting for Fantome, an "R" boat to come in.

Fantome, sailed by William Faurot, had a good chance to beat Siren, and missed by only seven minutes. For hours it lay within sight of the finish in a calm, which was frequently broken by short puffs of breeze which threatened to bring her in a winner.

The elapsed time on Siren was 59h. 31m., and on Fantome, which was given second place, 62h. 25m. 13s. Joyant was awarded third place, her elapsed time being 56h. 32m. 45s. The latter allowed Siren more than four hours and Fantome nearly eight hours.

Shalamar, arrivng a few seconds before noon, recorded the elapsed time of 67h. 58m. 15s. Following this Jackson Park boat, two hours later, came Circe, the yawl owned by Arthur Kohlbusch of the Chicago Y. C., and Malabar VI, a Charlevoix, Mich., schooner, owned by W. D. Crandall. Frequent showers and variable breezes, mostly from the southwest accompanied the finishers all yesterday morning.

Detroit Yachts Handicapped

Detroit boats did not have any of the fair weather enjoyed by their Chicago rivals on the first two days. While their Illinois competitors were beating or reaching on a gentle northerly Lake Michigan breeze Saturday night, the Detroiters were combating a storm on Lake Huron. The terrific wind and waves almost completely disorganized the start, and one boat had to seek port with a torn mainsail. An hour later the wind completely disappeared, leaving the craft rolling without headway in great seas. Sunday and Monday they had to beat into northerly winds.

While the yawl Barbette won the Detroit race over 240 miles, finishing at the same mark sought by the Chicago fleet, Berinda, the sloop owned by Robert Bryant of the Bayview Yacht Club, came in first. Berinda crossed the line at 4:04 a. m., more than eight hours ahead of the winner. An hour after Barbette, came the sloop Bays Lea, owned by John Painter of the Detroit Yacht Club. The rest were finishing all afternoon and evening. Barbette's elapsed time was 67h. 2m.

In the powerboat consistency cruise Dartnell, owned by J. C. Aspley of the C. Y. C. was declared the winner by J. W. Sackrider, chairman of the motor race committe. Dartnell covered the 336.75 mile course with a variation of only 1m. 54s. from its estimated performance. Starting from Chicago at midnight Saturday and stopping over Sunday night at Portage Lake, Mich., this boat reached Mackinac in 33h., 38m., 36s., averaging nearly six minutes to the mile. Romance, the converted submarine chaser owned by George Woodruff, commodore of the Chicago Yacht Club, finished second with a variation of 4m. 2s. from schedule time. Cinderella, owned by W. F. Pitchers was third and the others finished as follows: Margo, B. A. Massee; Bud, Harry Goetz; Florence V, C. S. Sampson; and Betty Bro, H. J. Freund.

KICHENER RINK WINS LAWN BOWLING TROPHY

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 27 (AP)—W. G. Cleghorn's rink of Kitchener, Ont., captured the international trophy, in the International Lawn Bowling Tournament today. The winning combination defeated E. C. Graves's rink of St. Catherines, Ont., 29 to 21, in the finals.

The finals of the frontier trophy competition developed the greatest comeback of the tourney, when F. Boret's rink of Dunnville, Ont., beat out the Rusholme quartet of Toronto, skipped by E. McNeil, 20 to 15.

NINE GAMES FOR BROWN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 27 (AP)—Brown University will play only nine football games in 1928, with Tufts College as a newcomer and Holy Cross College returning after a lapse in relations of 11 years, according to announcement by Dr. F. W. Marvel of the Brown Athletic Council today. The Brown team has been playing a 10-game schedule for several years. The schedule: Oct. 6, open; 13, open; 20, Yale at New Haven; 27, Tufts at Providence. Nov. 3, Holy Cross at Providence; 10, Dartmouth at Hanover; 17, New Hampshire at Providence; 24, Rhode Island at Providence; 29, Colgate at Providence.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	61	38	.616
New Orleans	62	41	.602
Memphis	56	46	.549
Nashville	52	44	.542
Atlanta	50	51	.495
Mobile	48	53	.475
Little Rock	39	65	.375
Chattanooga	37	67	.356

RESULTS TUESDAY

New Orleans 10, Little Rock 3.
Birmingham 4, Chattanooga 3.
Atlanta 11, Nashville 7.
Memphis 7, Mobile 6.

HAFENFELD TO LEAD OREGON STATE NINE

Eleven Players Are Rewarded With Their Varsity Sweaters

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Bernard N. Hafenfeld of Corvallis, has been elected captain of the 1928 Oregon Agricultural College varsity baseball team. Hafenfeld, who is a junior in college, played second base.

Eleven players have been awarded sweaters by the local board of control. The Orangemen won the championship of the western section of the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference, but were beaten for the division championship when they lost to the State College of Washington, at Pullman, Wash., in a three-game series, in which the Orangemen won one and lost two.

Players who received the sweater awards are: Capt. E. W. Schulmerich '27, Hillsboro; Glen R. Winters '29, Gresham; Richard T. Ford '29; Hood River; Blain W. Hodgen '29, Freewater; Howard A. Maple '29, Corvallis; Willard J. Cloyes '29, Portland; Carl Bouten '29, Corvallis; William Quayle '29, Oakland, Calif.; Dallas C. Ward '27, Lexington; Bergan Belleville '29, St. Helens, and Captain-Elect Bernard N. Hafenfeld '28, Corvallis.

Schulmerich and Ward are the only lettermen to be lost to the team next year on account of being graduated. Hafenfeld will be in a class by himself on account of being the only senior who is a letterman on the team.

Prospects for a winning team next season look good, according to Ralph L. Coleman, Orange coach.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	69	26	.726
Washington	55	38	.591
Detroit	50	41	.549
Philadelphia	50	44	.532
Chicago	48	49	.495
Cleveland	40	55	.421
St. Louis	38	54	.413
Boston	25	68	.269

RESULTS TUESDAY

Cleveland 7, Boston 2.
New York 15, St. Louis 1.
New York 12, St. Louis 3.
Detroit 10, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 5, Detroit 2.
Washington 5, Chicago 1.
Washington 6, Chicago 5 (11 innings).

GAMES WEDNESDAY

Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

RUTH HITS TWO, GEHRIG ONE

NEW YORK, July 27—The New York Yankees made 27 hits in two games here yesterday, and won both of them against the St. Louis Browns by the scores of 15 to 1 and 12 to 3. Ruth hit two home runs in the opener and Gehrig hit one in the final. Ruth now has 33 and Gehrig 32. The two victories were New York's twelfth and thirteenth against St. Louis this season in as many starts. While their team mates were hitting heavily, Reuther and Hoyt were pitching strong games and six and eight hits were all the Browns were able to make. Ruth made four hits in as many times at bat in the first game and three hits in four times up in the second. He now ranks third in batting averages in the league, with Gehrig second. The Yankees were unable to increase their margin over Washington as the Senators also won twice. The scores:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	3	0	2	1	0	7	x	15	14	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	3

Batteries—Reuther and Grabowski; Gaston and O'Neill. Umpires—Dinneen, Ormsby and Nallin. Time—1h. 50m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9	x	12	13	0
St. Louis	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	4

Batteries—Hoyt and Collins; Jones, Wingard and Dixon. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Ormsby, Dinneen and Nallin. Time—1h. 50m.

SENATORS TAKE TWO

WASHINGTON, July 27—The Washington Senators maintained the fast pace of the New York Yankees, league leaders, by taking two games against Chicago, here, yesterday, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5. The hitting of Judge stood out above all else as a feature of the day. In the first game, the Washington first baseman made a double and two singles, and in the second he knocked a double and four singles. Lissenbee pitched a brilliant game for the Senators in the final, allowing only five hits.

First Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	x	5	7	0
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0

Batteries—Hadley and Ruel; Connally and McCurdy. Umpires—Evans, McGowan and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 58m.

Second Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	6	18	0
Chicago	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	5	0

Batteries—Lissenbee, Burke, Marberry and Ruel; Jacobs, Blankenship, Barnabee and Crouse. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Losing pitcher—Barnabee. Umpires—McGowan, Hildebrand and Evans. Time—2h. 30m.

DETROIT WINS, THEN LOSES

PHILADELPHIA, July 27—Detroit and Philadelphia divided a doubleheader here yesterday, in their struggle for possession of third place. The Athletics lost the first game, 10 to 4, and won the second, 5 to 2. Fothergill, Manush and Heilmann, the Tigers' free-hitting outfielders, had a big day at bat.

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	10	12	1
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	9	2

Batteries—W. Collins and Woodall; Grove, Baker, Powers and Cochrane, Perkins. Losing pitcher—Grove. Umpires—Geisel and Owens. Time—1h. 55m.

Second Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	x	5	9	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	8	1

Batteries—Quinn and Cochrane; Carroll, Smith and Bassler. Losing pitcher—Carroll. Umpires—Owens and Geisel. Time—1h. 35m.

SHAUTE DEFEATS BOSTON

Fonesca, who replaced Spurgeon at second base, and Cullop, who replaced Jacobson in the outfield, were the leading factors in Cleveland's victory over the Boston Red Sox, here, yesterday, by the score of 7 to 2. Fonesca hit a double and three singles in four times at bat and Cullop hit three singles for seven of the Indians' 12 hits. Meanwhile Shaute pitched a fine game for the winners, allowing six hits, one a home run by Flagstead with a man on base in the fourth which resulted in Boston's only scoring.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	12	0
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2

Batteries—Shaute and Autry; Ruffing, Wingfield and Hoffmann. Losing pitcher—Ruffing. Umpires — Rowland, Van Graflin and Connolly. Time—1h. 47m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toledo	58	37	.611
Milwaukee	55	43	.561
Kansas City	55	43	.561
St. Paul	54	46	.540
Minneapolis	54	47	.535
Indianapolis	44	54	.449
Columbus	36	60	.375
Louisville	38	64	.373

RESULTS TUESDAY

Minneapolis 8, Kansas City 1.
Kansas City 7, Minneapolis 3.
St. Paul 8, Milwaukee 3.
Louisville 12, Toledo 7.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	71	51	.582
Seattle	66	53	.555
San Francisco	67	54	.554
Sacramento	63	59	.516
Portland	56	63	.471
Missions	56	67	.455
Hollywood	55	67	.451
Los Angeles	50	70	.417

RESULTS TUESDAY

Oakland 6, Mission 4.
San Francisco 4, Portland 1.
Sacramento 4, Hollywood 3.

PICK-UPS

IF CINCINNATI had had Critz at second base during the first part of the season and the pitchers had rounded into shape a little sooner the Reds would today, without a doubt, be struggling for the lead in the league with Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis. The Reds are now going at a rapid pace, having won six straight games, and they may yet furnish the leaders with something to think about.

Neither Ruth nor Gehrig will probably be able to equal Ruth's home-run mark for one season, but certainly they will set up records for any two home-run hitters on one team.

In two innings in Tuesday's doubleheader between St. Louis and New York the Yankees scored 16 runs. In the eighth inning of the first game they made seven and in the seventh of the second they made nine. St. Louis is absolutely at a loss when it meets New York. The Yankees have defeated the Browns 13 times in as many starts this season.

If George H. Sisler is to be let go by the Browns, as rumored, it would be a fine thing if the Red Sox could get him.

New York is not gaining much on Washington, despite its swift pace. Since July 1, the Yankees have won 20 and lost 6, while the Senators won 18 and lost 9. However, if Washington expects to gain on the Yankees, it must win more than the leaders and not a little less.

From now on, fans may expect to see the Washington Senators keep up a rapid pace right to the finish. They have discovered two fine recruit pitchers in Hadley and Lissenbee, and all their regulars are in the lineup. Attention has been so concentrated upon the Yankees that fans in general have overlooked the fact that Washington is a powerful organization and fully capable of giving the Yankees a real struggle nearly every time they meet. And that is more than any other American League club has been able to do.

HORDER IS WINNER, INCREASING LEAD

U. S. PROFESSIONAL SPRINT BICYCLE STANDING

Rider	Points
Harris Horder	46
Fred Spencer	35
George Dempsie	31
William Spencer	18
Arthur Spencer	12
Avanti Martinetti	12
Anthony Beekman	8
Orlando Piani	7
Cecil Walker	5
William Fenn	2

NEW YORK, July 27—After winning three title races in a row, George Dempsie was forced to take second place to Harris Horder in the one-third mile championship bicycle race at the Veledrome yesterday. This gave Horder a total of 46 points in the championship standing as against 31 for Dempsie, who is third.

Horder took the lead at the start of the race, and held it to the very end. Dempsie made two brilliant efforts to go around the winner, but could not make it and lost by about a foot. Horder's time was 1m. 25 3-5s. William Spencer defeated Fred Spencer in the heat for third place.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	55	36	.604
Pittsburgh	55	36	.604
St. Louis	52	40	.565
New York	50	46	.521
Brooklyn	41	51	.446
Cincinnati	41	52	.441
Philadelphia	37	51	.420
Boston	34	53	.391

RESULTS TUESDAY

Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 5.
Cincinnati 11, St. Louis 10.

GAMES WEDNESDAY

Boston at Cincinnati (2 games).
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

PITTSBURGH TIES FOR LEAD

PITTSBURGH, July 27 — Pittsburgh went into a tie for the league leadership by defeating Brooklyn in the opening game of the series, here, yesterday, 6 to 5. Meadows won his fourteenth game of the season in 18 starts. The hitting of the Waners, Paul and Lloyd, again featured with Lloyd making three singles and Paul knocking out a single and double.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	x	6	13	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	5	9	0

Batteries—Meadows and Spencer, Gooch; Elliott, Clark and Hargreaves, DeBerry. Losing pitcher—Elliott. Umpires—Klem, McCormick and McLaughlin. Time—1h. 49m.

REDS WIN SIXTH STRAIGHT

CINCINNATI, July 27—Cincinnati, by defeating St. Louis here yesterday, 11 to 10, won its sixth straight contest and made it four straight against the Cardinals to sweep the series. Incidentally, the Cardinals lost ground in the race for the lead, falling to 3½ games behind the Pittsburgh and Chicago clubs, which are now tied for the top.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	1	3	1	1	3	2	0	x	11	14	2
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	5	1	10	16	4

Batteries—Lucas, Donohue, Kolp and Hargrave; McGraw, H. Bell, Ring and Schulte. Winning pitcher—Lucas. Losing pitcher—McGraw. Umpires—Quigley, Moran and Pfirman. Time—2h. 31m.

CINCINNATI GAME OFF AUG. 6

CINCINNATI, O., July 27 (AP)—The Philadelphia-Cincinnati National League baseball game scheduled for Aug. 6, the day Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will visit Cincinnati, has been called off and two games will be played Sunday, Aug. 7, it was announced here today. The doubleheader scheduled with Brooklyn this week will be played Sunday instead of Saturday.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

REAL ESTATE

MAYFAIR ON CAPE COD—Swimming time is here and this beautiful lot at Mayfair has a 100-foot frontage on the beach at Follins Bay. The location is heavily wooded with pine and cedar—cool breezes from the bay make it enjoyable on the warmest day in Boston. Lot is 100x100 — situated 10 miles from Hyannis and one mile from South Dennis; price is $2575. Write Box 120, South Yarmouth, Mass.

ORANGE, GRAPEFRUIT, vegetables and vineyard land, 8000 acres, for sale in Lower Rio Grande Valley, 2 miles from railroad, 4 miles from highly developed district; a good tract to subdivide or hold for increased value; priced reasonable. For particulars address FOSTER REALTY COMPANY, Brownsville, Texas.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Traymore Apts., 517-523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, daily maid service, elevator, garden adjoining, centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES—Lents Apts., 836 So. Harvard Blvd.—Only respectable, home-loving guests are welcome; airy, delightful and attractively furnished; 2 and 3-room apartments, twin beds, radio, pool table; social room is on the roof garden; near Ambassador Hotel, yet in the quiet residential Wilshire District; convenient to church.

NIRVANA APARTMENTS—Expressing hospitality and service; unique, spacious, exquisitely furnished; suit the most exacting. 1775 N. Orange Drive, Hollywood, Calif. GL. 2192.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cornelia Hotel Apartments, 641 O'Farrell St., Downtown—2, 3 and 4 rooms furnished, steam heat, hot water, elevator and office service; $35 to $85 per month or weekly rates.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

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Doeg Wins Twice in New York Tennis

No Surprises in Metropolitan Tourney, Though Stars Have Close Contests

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 27—In contrast to earlier rounds, there were no surprise results in the play of the Metropolitan Turf Court tennis singles tournament yesterday, though several of the favorites had close battles. The first of these came in the first match of John M. Doeg, the Santa Monica left-hander, whose capture of the Longwood and Providence singles had made him a strong favorite to defeat W. Berry Grant of Atlanta. The journey from Boston had apparently thrown Doeg off his game, and after he won the first set, he dropped the second and allowed Grant to get within two points of victory at 5—3 and 30-all, but his service gave him the next two points and he ran out the set and match in straight games, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5. Then he disposed of Edward E. Jenkins Jr., of Forest Hills, with ease, 6—3, 6—3.

Francis T. Hunter, Wimbledon doubles victor, also met with unexpected resistance from Jerome Lang in the opening set of their match, Lang leading the New Rochelle player at 5—4 in the first set, but the next three games went to Hunter, with the aid of his service, and he used his service to hold the upper hand in the second set, to win at 7—5, 6—3. Watson M. Washburn had some difficulty disposing of Sadakazu Onda, the Japanese, losing the first set to the backcourt steadiness of Onda. He took the next two, however, and the match, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

METROPOLITAN TURF TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—

First Round

J. M. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated W. Berry Grant, Atlanta, Ga., 6—4, 2—6, 7—5.

Second Round

A. D. Herrington, San Francisco, defeated W. B. Evans, Orange, N. J., 8—6, 11—9.
Luis Heyden, Brooklyn, defeated H. S. Parker, New York, 6—4, 6—0.
R. F. Sellers, San Francisco, defeated E. F. Dawson, New York, 6—3, 8—6.
J. M. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated E. E. Jenkins Jr., Forest Hills, 6—3, 6—3.

Third Round

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Jerome Lang, New York, 7—5, 6—3.
C. B. Marsh Jr., Buffalo, N. Y., defeated A. D. Herrington, San Francisco, 6—4, 6—1.
Gregory Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Luis Heyden, Brooklyn, 6—4, 2—6, 9—7.
R. T. McElvenney, Tacoma, Wash., defeated K. B. Appel, East Orange, N. J., 6—4, 1—6, 7—5.
E. W. Feibleman, New York, defeated R. F. Sellers, San Francisco, 6—2, 6—4.
W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated Sadakazu Onda, New York, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

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LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 1315.

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HOUSEKEEPER or home assistant, capable of taking charge; suburbs. Phone Sherwood 1675. A. D. B., 6244 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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STUDIO: Tel. Plaza 2508
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NEW YORK CITY

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MUST SELL 6-room cottage with garage at Falmouth Foreside, on Casco Bay, Portland, Maine; price $1200. Apply OWNER, Room 1108, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

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READING, PA.—To let, attractive offices, 2nd floor, above restaurant; suitable for any line of business; all conveniences; fair rent. CRYSTAL RESTAURANT, 545 Penn St.

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NEW YORK CITY, 324 West 101st Street—Two large rooms, kitchen, bath, unfurnished; in private house near drive; $125 monthly. Phone Riverside 8207.

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WANTED—UNFURNISHED

WANTED—Suite of three rooms, preferably unfurnished, in private boarding house or hotel for elderly lady and companion. Reply full particulars, Box L-239, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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NEW YORK CITY, 532 West 111th, Apart. 46—Double and single bed-sitting room, next bath, kitchen privileges, elevator; near church; business woman. Cathedral 9567.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th—Large, attractive double room, lavatory, adjoining bath; also single room, large closets; cool, quiet locality; moderate. TRIGGS, 1-E.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

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PITTSBURGH—Dormont

Price's
Men's and Boys' Shops
Dormont—Two Shops—Mt. Lebanon
Le. 1343 — Le. 6389

W & G Tea Room
2901 West Liberty Avenue

Ladies', Men's and Children's Wear
Bradley Bathing Suits
HAWKINS NOBBY SHOPPE
Lehigh 3565

DUNBAR BROTHERS
Vulcan Gasoline, Oils and Greases
MICHELIN TIRES AND TUBES
3101 West Liberty Ave. — Lehigh 9091

READING

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DAILY FEATURES

World's Press

Signs as Literature

New York Herald Tribune: Commerce has given too slight attention to the poetry of signs. Words six feet high, words shining over a mile of the world should have more than horsepower. They might display two kinds of brilliance; exalt while ballyhooing. Who knows how many commuters going home weary on a bitter winter's night, have looked from the train window upon the line: "Light, Heat and Power!" and felt a bit bucked up? There is a tonic and Miltonic quality about that flaming exclamation.

Not far north of the city somebody has been digging into his premises and by a glorious inspiration has erected upon a cutbank a board bearing this sublime assurance, "Earth May Be Taken." What a message for passing youth! Particularly when combined with the Valkyrie war cry to be read before many a roadside place of gold and gasoline and crimson, "Free Air." . . .

The writing of commercial signs should be done by epic poets, the talent demanded increasing with the amount of electricity to be used, so that only geniuses would be permitted to write upon the night in giant letters of fire—an opportunity which cries out for those who have something to tell the universe.

Washington Post: Publicity is easy to get. Just be so successful you don't need it, and then you'll get it.

Kansas Serves Notice

Providence Journal: Now that Kansas has a "Baumes law," providing for life imprisonment for persons convicted of a felony a fourth time, State officials are predicting a general exodus of habitual criminals from the State. It is beginning to look as if the states that do not want to serve as a dumping ground for the criminals driven out of other states would have to come into line with more drastic laws.

Harrisburg Telegraph: Economy merely is doing without the things you are better off for doing without.

The Monitor Reader

1. How should one pronounce "Mackinac" and "Missouri"?—*Educational Page.*
2. From whom has Mussolini just taken an order?—*World's Press.*
3. What capital has an annual society circus?—*World's Great Capitals.*
4. What corporation printed in 14 languages the notice of its annual meeting?—*World's Press.*
5. What has brought good manners into business?—*Women's Enterprise Page.*
6. How do tourists have a great opportunity?—*Editorial.*

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's Monitor

What They Say

SIR HENRY THORNTON: "I believe that a man gets more good in the end out of a thorough, well-rounded liberal education than he can out of any amount of schooling in technical science."

GENERAL WOOD: "To give the Filipinos independence now would betray their hope of independence."

LORD YOUNGER: "Gradually the hereditary peer must disappear altogether from the House of Lords."

A Thought for Today

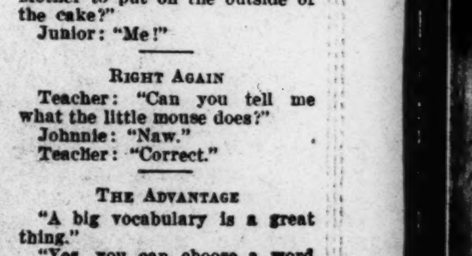
Truth is mighty and it will prevail. —*Esdras*

In Lighter Vein

No Horseman

"Mounted or otherwise?" asked the photographer.

"Oh," replied the customer, "my wife would never recognize me on a horse."



Drawn by Wilson Fenning

Son: "Mum, can't Daddy carry the bucket and spade—he's been using them all the morning!"

His Method

Customer: "So you sell these watches at cost. How do you make any money on them?"

Jeweler: "By repairing them."

The Ideal Recipe

Mother: "What do you want Mother to put on the outside of the cake?"

Junior: "Me!"

Right Again

Teacher: "Can you tell me what the little mouse does?"

Johnnie: "Naw."

Teacher: "Correct."

The Advantage

"A big vocabulary is a great thing."

"Yes, you can choose a word that will suit without having to look up how to spell it."

Necessary

"What do you think of traveling on Pullman cars?"

"Well—with reservations—not so bad."

Rawther!

"Raining cats and dogs, isn't it?"

"Yes, beastly weather!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1927 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Basis of Democracy

DURING the last few weeks two more governments—the French Government and the Government of Ulster—have decided to abandon the system of proportional representation for the election of their respective Parliaments. These are additional indications of how the popular concept of democracy has changed from the enthusiastic and uncritical basis which seemed universal during and immediately after the Great War. The belief then was that the substitution of universal suffrage for autocracy would introduce a new era of peace and good government among men. Democratic theory required not only elected assemblies, but the initiative, referendum and recall, in order to make sure that the will of the people should prevail at all times. And many states adopted the system of proportional representation as that best calculated to insure that parliaments should reflect as accurately as possible the different elements in the public point of view.

Experience has somewhat shattered these buoyant hopes. It has shown that what matters is not so much the method of election as the capacity of the people to think wisely and intelligently for themselves. The worship of popular opinion, the dogma of the demagogue that the people can do no wrong, has proved as fatal as the worship of the autocrat, the dogma of the courtier that the king can do no wrong. Nation after nation, in Europe and Asia alike, after building its hopes on popular government in its most theoretical perfection, has found that the mere system of democracy has been unable to give it either order or peace or adequate government, because the people have been unable to understand the issues at stake or to return representatives who were competent to rise above prejudice and faction. In such cases either autocracy has returned, as in Italy, Greece and Spain, or chaos has continued, as in China.

It has been the same with proportional representation. The theory that the main purpose of the electoral system is to produce an assembly which reflects as accurately as possible the various currents of public opinion has been disproved in practice. The main purpose of a national election is to produce a government which can function steadily and efficiently for the period prescribed under the Constitution, on the lines generally approved by a majority of the people. It is not to reproduce exactly the conflict and confusion of opinion at the moment of the election, a condition which would almost certainly be quite different if the state of public opinion were ascertained only a few months later. Proportional representation in practice has aggravated the division of parliaments into many parties and has increased the fluctuations and instability of governments. Hence the manifest tendency almost everywhere to abandon it.

The truth is that democracy only works where the people have reached a certain stage of educational and moral advancement. The true theory of democracy is not that all wisdom resides with the people, for it obviously does not, or that the people are competent to decide upon every issue which comes before the Government, for they clearly have neither the information nor the time to do so. The reasons for democracy are that it enables the actions of the Government to be brought under the review of those who are mainly affected, namely, the electorate, who can put into power an alternative government if they wish to do so, and that this process is essential to the progress of the citizens themselves, because it is the only method whereby they may be educated in political responsibility.

But when all is said and done, the success of democratic government depends not only upon popular interest or zeal, but on the degree to which popular opinion is obedient to wisdom, justice, humanity, and so forth. The real basis of democracy is a spiritual one. For as President Coolidge said in one of his recent addresses: "It is from that source that we derive our reverence for truth and justice, for equality and liberty and for the rights of mankind. Unless the people believe in these principles, they cannot believe in our government. There are only two main theories of government in the world. One rests on righteousness; the other rests on force." Without a zeal for righteousness in the hearts of the people no democracy, however perfect its machinery, can possibly succeed.

Egypt's Relationship With Britain

THE recent visit of the King of Egypt to London has been noted with interest by people in distant communities within the Commonwealth of British Nations. The possibility of a new partner being added to the Commonwealth is being contemplated. Egypt's inclusion among the freely associated nations would doubtless be of particular interest to the Union of South Africa. It might be an inspiration to India to make further progress in the same direction. Situated as Egypt is, on the sea and air routes to the Far East, Australia and New Zealand are also concerned with Egyptian aspirations. Even Canada would have reason to welcome Egypt into the unique association of self-governing communities which is being built by orderly steps upon the foundation of British citizenship. It would help to demonstrate the soundness of the work performed by statesmen at the Imperial Conference in London last autumn, and the progressive character of the report of that conference.

Common allegiance to the British crown, between countries like Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain, without any superimposed authority, has never seemed to present any serious problem. In Canada, where a considerable proportion of the population is French-Canadian, other bonds than common language, religion and national tradition have prevailed to maintain unity within the Commonwealth. When some men of vision urged twenty years ago that the South African colonies should be federated to form the Union of South Africa, with complete self-government, doubting critics feared that the experiment would lead to the disruption of the British Empire. The three premiers of South Africa since the union, Botha, Smuts and Hertzog, all served as generals in the Boer war against Great Britain at the beginning of this century; but the responsibilities of political administration apparently demonstrated to the Boer leaders that South Africa could enjoy more freedom and security united as partners within the British Commonwealth than separated as independent republics.

It may well be that Nationalist Egypt will come to take the same view. When people with different national traditions, such as the French-Canadians and the South African Dutch, find that the greater partnership is in no manner an impediment to legitimate national aspirations, when the position of equality of status as defined in the declaration of the Imperial Conference is indorsed by the responsible leaders of the Irish Free State, Egypt's national partisans may quite reasonably be led to consider the advantages of entering that same partnership.

International Relations Up-to-Date

THE possibilities of sport as a means of promoting international relations take a fresh and invigorating turn. While members of the British delegation to the disarmament conference in Geneva are in London and a respite prevails on discussion of such issues as cruiser ratios, gross tonnage, and such, Admiral Saito, of the Japanese delegation tosses a horsehide-covered spheroid into a new kind of arena and embattled diplomatists of the United States and Japan play eight innings of baseball. There is something worth while herein.

For one thing, the widely known man in the street discovers to his amazement and delight that diplomatists are "even as you and I." Viscount Ishii is reported to have chuckled and asked, "What's the ratio now!" when the last man was put out in the eighth inning, at which juncture, so the Associated Press dispatch puts it, "the game was called on account of weakness." Paraphrasing the famous utterance at a famous naval engagement, Hugh S. Gibson besought the spectators: "Don't cheer, boys, the poor fellows are trying!"

The American admiration for preparedness will give due credit to the Japanese, who imported a complete outfit from a Paris sporting goods store and held secret practice daily during three weeks preceding the game. Furthermore, the runs and hits of the Japanese and the errors of the Americans are reported to have come so fast that even an expert naval statistician who has no difficulty making up charts and graphs dealing with the weightier matters of the disarmament conference, was unable to tabulate them.

Someone has said in effect that one doesn't know a man until he has played with him. By that standard, it is encouraging to feel that new international understandings are a possible by-product of such contests as this already famous Geneva baseball match.

And, oh yes, the Japanese won, 26 to 8.

A Portsmouth (Eng.) "Pompeii"

FOR some years Owen Adames of Havant, near Portsmouth, Eng., has been disappointed over his apple harvests. This year he took a spade, and dug over his orchard ground—with most astonishing results. He has uncovered a Roman villa, quite near the surface.

Now, he only has to walk along the garden path from his house to the orchard, and in that short walk he treads back through the corridors of time for 2000 years.

Of the portion already unearthed, one apartment is the cold water bath, just a few feet square. Another is the hot water heating room, where the red flue tiles are in a wonderful state of preservation. Among the treasures found are many feminine knick-knacks, including a comb and hairpins. There is also a great deal of interesting pottery.

Of course it must be very uncomfortable to have one's garden turned into an excavation, but the uncovering of such a relic of the ancient Roman civilization teaches us many things, and helps us to get our perspective and sense of proportion right.

For instance, the nineteenth century boasted itself of its great advance in civilization, yet it was only during the last thirty years of the century that the installation of baths in houses became a usual thing. Yet here we find a Roman living in ancient Britain, with a house installed not only with a cold water bath, but with a complete central heating apparatus as well.

One interesting discovery discloses the fact that daily existence some 2000 years ago was in one respect at least not unlike our own. Some of the tiles show the imprint of cats' feet. So the cats went on the tiles, and disturbed the slumbers of respectable citizens during those far-off nights, as in these modern times!

Mr. Adames now talks of digging up his lawn, as he is convinced that further discoveries await the turn of his spade. It will be distinctly cheering to downhearted amateur gardeners who cannot bring their fruit and flowers to that perfection toward which they aspire, to realize the wonderful possibilities of the situation. For underneath the orchard, the tennis lawn, or even the cabbage patch, there may lie hidden some magnificent relics of an ancient civilization, only awaiting the action of their homely spades to be disclosed to an admiring world.

A Little Child Shall Lead Them

A STORY of more than ordinary interest and significance is that which was told by a woman pupil in one of the moonlight schools in a southern state.

She said that she had always worked hard, had never had the time or opportunity to go to school. Her children had been scarcely more fortunate than herself, and she had not minded the fact that they knew of her inability to read a letter from them or to write them one. But now she had grandchildren. Schools had been brought near to their mountain home and these grandchildren would attend them; they must never know that their grandmother could not read and write.

And so, at the end of many a hard day's work she has trudged to school just as her grandchildren will soon be doing. And she has applied herself until, at the end of her first season of instruction, she can say proudly "I can read pretty well now, and by the time that my oldest grandchild enters school I will be able to figure too."

The picture of the golden and silver locks bending together over some simple reading lesson or fairy tale gives a new vision of the contribution which increased educational facilities are making to family life in the isolated sections of the country.

"Good Mornin', Neighbor"

VACATIONISTS enjoying a holiday learn, among many other things, the beauty and friendliness of a cheery salutation that is not limited to acquaintances, but generously extended to strangers who are strangers only as long as they choose to hold aloof. It matters little whether the greeting is a manly kiss on either cheek in France, a deep salaam, a rubbing of noses, a hearty "Howdy" or the cordial "Good mornin', neighbor," of rural New England, they all spell good fellowship and start the day right.

The summer sojourners especially in rural New England bring back treasured memories of these marks of friendliness that are particularly gestures of hospitality. The farmer driving his flivver or old Dobbin to town in the early morning assumes the rôle of host to every camper or summer visitor on the way and cheerily greets them. His good wife wipes her hands on her apron as she smiles her welcome from the kitchen window. The "barefoot boy with cheeks of tan" whistles his merry tune, grins shyly, looks at you frankly; and you are glad with him. The men in the hayfield wave a friendly hand to the passing automobiles. The trainmen, as they whirl through the countryside, have a greeting for every camp or cottage, and in some of the remote places the passing of the 5:15 is an event that finds everyone scurrying to the porch or front door to exchange salutations with engineer and conductor.

Behind the neighborly greeting of the country may be found a deep love for one's fellowman that might well be used more extensively with the city nod.

Bountiful Blueberry Pastures

AMONG the great variety of berries supplied to multitudes of American consumers, ranging from the early strawberry of Florida to the giant raspberry of Oregon, perhaps none is more eagerly welcomed than the small, sweet blue globes gathered from rocky hillsides and barren wastes in many regions of the United States and Canada. Especially to the large percentage of city populations drawn from the rural districts come now these appetizing reminders of the days when the message, "Blueberries are ripe," was the signal for the boys and girls, and often their elders, to prepare for berry-picking picnics.

Sometimes the favored areas where the choicest berries were to be found were far afield, and called for early rising and a long drive in the family farm wagon through the misty summer dawn, so that the day might be wholly devoted to filling the pails and baskets. With occasional rests when intermittent luncheons were eaten, the joyous raiders of the barrens worked hard, singing the while old-fashioned melodies that made the task seem to be but a holiday outing. To anyone who has joined in such a "berrying" the crate of blueberries exposed before the city corner fruit store must bring recollections of gold-letter days.

Now, as then, the supply of blueberries comes almost entirely from the waste lands, where the berry grows wild in profusion. If any attempt has been made to cultivate the blueberry, it has been on so small a scale as to be negligible. Where the experiment has been tried of planting the blueberry bush in gardens it is claimed that the berry is not so finely flavored as its wild ancestor. Perhaps exceptional conditions of rocky soil and hot bright sunshine are needed to produce the berry at its best. So long as the "barrens" yield their abundance there will be blueberry pie, shortcake and, best of all, blueberry dumplings, with just the right sauce. This is blueberry time.

Random Ramblings

Almost daily Colonel Lindbergh gives new proof of his courage and fortitude; he has now undertaken to sit through welcoming speeches in seventy-five American cities.

It is reported from Minnesota that a loudspeaker in the barn soothes cows at milking time. We suppose bed-time stories fill the air about that time.

Having a "gasless Tuesday" in Wichita, Kan., will not be half as bad as having a "gasless automobile" ten miles from a filling station.

The very man who informs you that "public auction" is redundant may say that he expresses the "consensus of opinion."

Now that one form of refrigerator burns gas to produce frigidity, when will we begin cutting up glaciers for fuel?

The United States Government wants more college men to take up aviation. Encouraging higher education?

One way to settle the question of whether it is "golluf," "gawf," or "goff," is to go off and golf.

One thing about these highways of the air—there won't be any detours for repairs.

"Strained" relationships rarely make for a "clearer" understanding.

Speaking of farm relief—that's about as far as it seems to go.

Geographical facts are adorning many a plane tale these days.

Amateur gardener's cheery hail: "What, hoe?"

The only legal theft—a stolen base.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

THE Naval Conference at Geneva is causing a good deal of anxiety here. Experts had realized that the problems which would come before it would not be at all easy to settle. But the general public had taken for granted there would be no serious difficulty in applying the Washington Conference formula of parity for battleships to cruisers and other auxiliary ships. It has come with something of a shock that Great Britain and the United States should have so far found it impossible to agree.

As usual in such cases there seems to be a tendency on each side to blame the other for the failure to agree, or at least the less reputable newspapers and politicians indulge in such accusations. Great Britain is accused of trying to recover permanent naval supremacy by adroit diplomacy. The United States is accused of "playing politics" for the next election and of wanting to dominate the situation by reason of her immense financial power. It seems worth while, therefore, to record as simply as possible the facts of the controversy as they appear on this side of the Atlantic.

Let us consider first of all the inherent difficulty in the problem. This arises entirely from the fundamentally different situation which confronts Great Britain and the United States. There is no difficulty about "parity" in battle fleets, because they are comparables. It is easy to define the number, the size, the guns, and the auxiliaries which together make up the main battlefleets, for such fleets remain as single organisms and exist to fight one another, if they are to be used at all.

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But there is great difficulty about "parity" in cruisers, not on theoretical grounds but on grounds of fact. Cruisers, apart from those used in connection with the battle fleet, are not used for aggressive purposes. They are used to convoy merchant vessels, to hunt down commerce raiders, to patrol pirate-infested waters, to stop gun running, to operate as a police force, to support the civil power in cases of riot and disorder in unstable parts of the world, as recent experiences in China, in Central America, and elsewhere has illustrated.

The needs of the British Commonwealth for relatively small cruisers of this kind are obviously much greater than those of any other state. Its member nations and possessions are scattered in every ocean of the globe. The interior communications between Australia, South Africa, Great Britain, Canada and India run across the seas. It has to patrol not only the Mediterranean, but the coasts of the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, of most of Africa, as well as the islands and waters of the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific.

For these purposes the British representatives declare that they must have at least seventy vessels of a relatively small size, that is, ships not more than 7500 tons in displacement and armed with guns not more than six inches in caliber of little or no use for battle purposes. Whether this figure is excessive or not may be disputed. But there is no doubt that the nations of the British Commonwealth, comprising as they do about a quarter of the population of the earth and a quarter of the surface of the globe, require an exceptionally large number of these smaller ships.

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The United States and in the main Japan are in quite a different position. The possessions of the United States are confined to the North American continent and to the islands of the North Pacific. Her need, therefore, for small cruisers is relatively small. They would be of little use to her, all the more because, save in these waters, she has no coaling stations and bases at which to refuel and refit them. In so far as she wants cruisers she wants ships with a large radius of action which can co-operate with her battle fleet, especially in the mid-Pacific.

Thus we get to the dilemma which has so far produced the deadlock at the conference. If the total cruiser tonnage alone is fixed at, say 300,000 or 400,000 or 500,000 tons, the United States, if she is to maintain parity, must build a huge number of 10,000-ton, eight-inch gun, large cruisers, and that would mean an immense increase in her armaments and the production of a striking fleet which Great Britain and Japan would certainly have to copy, if they were to maintain the 5-5-3 ratio, for it would be tantamount to a new battle fleet.

If on the other hand the cruiser tonnage is divided into large (10,000-ton) and small (7000-ton) cruisers and the major tonnage is allotted to the lower category in order to meet the needs of the British Commonwealth, then the United States, if she is to maintain parity, will be forced to build a large number of ships which she really does not want. The difficulty arises not from those dark designs which it is so easy for every nation to attribute to every other nation, but from the inherent difficulty in reconciling the theory of parity with a tremendous difference in the practical needs of the United States and the British Commonwealth, not, be it noted, in fighting fleets but in minor vessels.

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The "inherent" difficulty in this case has been aggravated by accidental circumstances. The conference was called at Geneva by President Coolidge, partly as a friendly gesture to the League of Nations and partly in the hope of inducing France and Italy to participate. It has largely become a conference of professionals and naval experts, meeting far away from any direct contact with the heads or leading figures in their own governments.

The admirals have evidently found it very difficult to agree about the requirements of their own fleets and there has been no one like Charles E. Hughes or Lord Balfour to insist on the larger political issues being kept steadily in view.

Then there has undoubtedly been a great deal of malicious propaganda. Certain other nations, or important sections of opinion within them, are notoriously anxious to set the United States and Great Britain by the ears. I have no means of knowing what propaganda, if any, has been issued from British unofficial sources in the American press. But the London Times, a highly creditable newspaper, has given some instances recently of the way in which public opinion is being misled and deceived by false news.

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I need only to quote one: On July 9 Sir Esmé Howard, the British Ambassador at Washington, summoned the press and stated that he was authorized by the British Government to "renew the assurances of Great Britain's acceptance of equality with the United States which had already been made at Geneva." The Washington correspondent goes on: "It is therefore almost with stupefaction that one finds the Hearst press this morning beginning their account of the interview with these words: 'The British Ambassador formally notified the State Department yesterday that his Government is firmly resolved to have a mightier navy than that of the United States.'"

These accidental circumstances, while they aggravate the difficulties of the conference, ought to make no permanent difference. For the United States and Great Britain to be unable to agree about the limitation of minor naval armaments when they have agreed about battle fleets would argue a degree of political folly and recklessness quite foreign to their respective histories. If the two halves of the English-speaking world yield to jealousy or arrogance and drift into hostility there is an end to all hope of world peace; for if they disagree, what chance is there of other nations keeping the peace?

Yet the problem of agreement is not simple. It is not easy to see how "parity" is to be reconciled with the entirely different circumstances of the two nations, all the more as the question does not affect Great Britain and the United States or the Dominions alone but Japan, and ultimately France and Italy as well. The problem, however, is clearly one for statesmen rather than for naval experts, however well-intentioned. There is much to be said for an adjournment of the discussion to allow of those quiet diplomatic discussions to take place between the capitals which ought, perhaps, to have preceded the "open" discussions at Geneva.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME.

EVERY Italian city has its own special activity and characteristics which, it is felt, must be preserved at all costs. Venice, particularly, is most jealous of her artistic patrimony which she has defended through many centuries. There are strict laws, for example, regulating the shape of the gondolas, which are not allowed to deteriorate from their traditional elegance, and a whole series of measures, including that which forbids shop signs in languages other than Italian. The podesta, or Mayor, of Venice has now decided to undertake a campaign against the petty merchants of bric-à-brac and souvenirs which are falsely designated Venetian. The beautiful glassware of Murano, for example, is substituted by cheap imitations which are palmed off on unsuspecting tourists, greatly to the detriment of Italy's artistic prestige abroad. In future all objects and souvenirs described as Venetian will have to be genuine, and heavy fines will be imposed on unscrupulous art and curio dealers attempting to sell their wares under false pretenses. This measure adopted by the podesta of Venice is expected to have a highly salutary effect.

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A new railway line has been completed between Rome and Naples, called "La Direttissima," which shortens the distance between the two cities by twenty miles and the time of the journey by over two hours. The new line will be opened for public service on October 28 next, the fifth anniversary of the march on Rome and the first day of the sixth year of the Fascist Era. Although work on the new line was begun before the war, the merit of its actual construction should be ascribed to the Fascist Government, and particularly to the Duce who gave strict orders that the line should be completed by 1927. The whole of southern Italy and Sicily will greatly benefit by this rapid means of communication.

Leaving the Rome central station, the Direttissima first follows the course of the ancient Appian Way, passes the aqueduct of Claudius and after running along the foot of the Alban Hills, it enters the plain known as the Agro Romano. Next it skirts the Valscian Mountains, crosses the whole Pontine districts and after traversing the Ausonian Mountains, reaches the Mediterranean Sea at Formia. From Formia the new railway enters the valley of the Volturno, famous in history for the campaigns of Hannibal and for the meeting which took place there between King Victor Emmanuel II and Garibaldi; and finally reaches the beautiful outskirts of Naples.

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Most music lovers know the Theatrical Museum annexed to the Scala Theater in Milan, and will be certainly interested to learn that it has recently been enlarged by the addition of eight new and ample rooms. The Scala Museum is especially worthy of attention as being almost the only institution of its kind, since the other existing theatrical museums, such as those of Dresden and the Comédie Française of Paris have a purely local interest. Established in 1913, the initial nucleus of the museum was the celebrated collection of the antiquarian, Louis Sambon, who, although of French origin, spent many years in Italy, gathering together a rare collection of theatrical objects, especially of the Roman theater.

The museum, which is being constantly enriched, provides a fine illustration of all the various kinds of theatrical art throughout the centuries, from the times of Sophocles to those of Bernard Shaw. The classic Græco-Roman theater is illustrated by masks, vases and lamps, on which figure scenes or actors, musical instruments, and a series of entrance tickets to public spectacles. Among exhibits dating from the Middle Ages, and the Renaissance, the muesum has many curious musical instruments and portraits, chinaware and autographs. The material most abundant, naturally, is that relating to Italian art, but there are also many examples of foreign and British art.

The iconographic collection, with prints, designs, lithographs and engravings today reaches 6000 examples. The museum is rich in costumes, theatrical bills of all countries, portraits and medals. There are also about 500 original autographs of musicians, playwrights, singers, authors and dancers, including Verdi, Bellini, Donizetti, Rossini, Wagner, Goldoni, Duse, etc. Finally the library must not be overlooked: it already houses about 5000 volumes, all bearing on the theater.

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A new attempt is being made to revive the plays and tragedies of Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italy's poet-soldier, which, coinciding with the publication of the first volume of a complete new edition of his works, is attracting great attention in Italian literary and artistic circles. Under the chairmanship of Senator Vincenzo Morello, the president of the Italian Society of Authors, and the management of Signor Giovacchino Forzano, the stage manager of the Scala Theater of Milan, a national society has been formed for this purpose, and its program includes the production of five tragedies, "Francesca da Rimini," "La Figlia di Jorio," "Parisina," "La Gioconda," and "La Fiaccola sotto il Moggio." The company, which is formed of the best actors and actresses of Italy, will give its first performance in the autumn, and after visiting the principal towns of Italy, will probably go to South America. A special performance of "La Figlia di Jorio" will be given in September in the garden of d'Annunzio's villa, Il Vittoriale, on Lake Garda. Only a limited number of persons, about 500, will be allowed to assist at it, and the tickets for each seat will cost 1000 lire. Signor d'Annunzio hopes that with the proceeds of this performance he will be able to construct a marble theater in the garden of his villa, where he may give classic plays for his many friends and other guests.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Predicting Disaster at Geneva"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As I cannot shake hands literally with you for your recent editorial, "Predicting Disaster at Geneva," and as I feel that I must give expression to my appreciation of it, I take this method of doing so.

The rebuke to "Reporting of this sort which technically is not reporting, but rather editorial writing," is well timed and applicable to more instances than the Geneva Conference.

I have been in this city for several months, and the frequency with which some special column writer in some one of the daily papers characterizes the South as the "Dry-voting, wet-drinking South," carrying in same paragraph a thinly veiled threat about the Fourteenth Amendment, seems to me very unpatriotic and calculated to stir up sectional bitterness. This editorial writing is supposed to be indorsed by the editorial management.

As a product of the Civil War and the reconstruction period, and as one whose ancestors were slave holders, I wish to submit that the evil use of whisky in elections was what gave rise to the white primary. The Negro race in the South has developed so greatly since prohibition that it might be possible that their vote on the question would give the wets who are seeking to coerce the southern states the surprise of their lives.

Washington, D. C. (MRS.) BEULAH S. MOSELEY.